

The Mining Journal AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 29.—VOL. II.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1836.

[PRICE 7D.

ON SALE, at the Office of CHARLES MANN, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Old Broad-street:—
SHARES in several of the best Mining Companies of Cornwall that are now dividing profits.
SHARES in the Iron Railways, Gas, Fire, and Life Insurance Companies, &c.
Likewise STOCKS and SHARES of the UNITED STATES, paying large and safe dividends.

SHARES FOR SALE in the under-mentioned VALUABLE MINES, viz.
1-128 in Wheal Kitty.
1-128 in East Pool.
1-192 in Tresavean.
1-64 in Wheal Providence.
1-100 in Wheal Seton.
1-64 in South Wheal Bassett.
1-90 in Marazion Mines.
1-118 in Penstruthal.
20,500 in Wheal Gilbert.
1-100 in Copper Bottom.
2-64 Wheal Harriet.
100,500 in Treleigh Consols.

For particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to Wm. Trenerry, jun., Mine Broker, from Redruth, Cornwall, at Innes's, Queen's Arms, Cheapside. London, Mar. 11, 1836.

COPPER MINES FOR SALE.—To be Sold, by Private Contract, with immediate possession, extensive Copper Mines in the County of Devon, with the requisite Machinery and Buildings for working the same. The above Mines are held for an unexpired term of twenty years at 15-15 dues, and will be found well worthy of the attention of any Mining Company or Capitalist, as the set is unusually extensive, and the lodes it contains have never been worked with machinery; a sample of the ore raised has been assayed, and found to be of excellent quality. The Proprietor would not object to retain a large share of the Mines in his own hands.

For further particulars, apply by letter, post paid, to Captain James Opie, at Rose House, Bampton, Devon.

EAST WHEAL BROTHERS COPPER, TIN, LEAD, and SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per Share has been made, to be paid at the Office of the Company on or before the 25th February next, or on the delivery of the Scrip which is now ready, and may be had, on application at the Office of the Company, on the payment of the above Call, on and after the 1st proximo.

26, New Broad-street, January 21, 1836.

HOLMBUSH COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the Holmbush Mining Company hereby give Notice, that a CALL of ONE POUND per Share has been made payable at the banking-house of Messrs. Vere, Sapo, Banbury, Muspratt, and Co., 77, Lombard-street, or before the 30th proximo. The bankers' receipt, together with the scrip certificates, to be brought to the Office of the Company, that the payment may be duly certified.

26, New Broad-street, Feb. 27, 1836.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS of this Association, held on the 27th ultimo, at the London Tavern, was adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 23d of March next, at the same place, at One O'Clock precisely.

13, Old Broad-street.

JOHN MATHER, Secretary.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL TIN AND COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION.—The Directors take this method (which they hope will be deemed sufficient) of replying to those applicants for Shares in the above Association who have not had any allotted to them. They regret that, in consequence of very numerous applications, they have been unable to comply with the wishes of many respectable parties.

23, Threadneedle-street, March 9.

R. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

HUNTERFORD AND LAMBETH SUSPENSION FOOT BRIDGE.—Capital, £100,000, in 4,000 Shares of £25 each. Deposit, £2.

Applications for Shares (if by letter, post paid) will be received, until the 21st inst., by the Bankers, Messrs. Wright and Co., and Messrs. Vere, Sapo, & Co., by the Solicitors, Messrs. Few, Hamilton, and Few; and at the Offices of the Company, No. 9, Villiers-street, Hungerford Market, where Prospectuses may be had.

The plans, &c. have been prepared by Mr. J. K. Brinck, whose estimates show that the cost of the construction of the Bridge, Approaches, &c., will not exceed £75,000.

The necessary Parliamentary forms have been complied with, and the Bill (which will contain the usual clause restricting the liability) has been presented.

London, March 12, 1836.

WEST INDIA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—Capital, £500,000, in 10,000 Shares of £50 each. Deposit £2 per share.

TRUSTEES (with power to add to their number). William Archibald Campbell, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Glyn, Hawkes, Mills and Co., 67, Lombard-street.

SOLICITOR—B. Lumley, Esq., 6, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

Detailed estimates and prospectuses have been prepared for the information of the public, and may be obtained from the Solicitor, and at the Office of the Company, 17, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside.

Applications for Shares may be addressed to the Solicitor, B. Lumley, Esq., or to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, where further information may be obtained daily, from eleven to four o'clock.

PHYSICIAN—Dr. Roger, F.R.S.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Lacy and Bridges.

This Society endows not only existing Children, but (unlike other Institutions) the FUTURE Children of a Marriage, requiring (however numerous they may be) only one Premium, fixed at the time of making the contract, and consequently its amount not increasing with the increase of the Children.

The Society offers this additional advantage, that the entire Premiums may be made returnable. Thus parties may secure for their Children the benefits which the Society offers; or in case those benefits should be defeated by death, they may recover back the whole of their payments.

JOHN CAZENOVE, Secretary.

THE RATCLIFFE & EAST METROPOLITAN EQUITABLE GAS COMPANY.—WANTED, GROUND, for the erection of Works for the above Company. Any person having a plot suitable in the locality (near the water-side will be preferred), may address a letter, post paid, with full particulars of the same, to Mr. Holbrook, secretary, at the Company's offices, 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street; or to Mr. J. Parkinson, Surveyor, 22, Bayhore-street, Goswell-street-road.

THE RATCLIFFE & EAST METROPOLITAN EQUITABLE GAS COMPANY.—Capital £150,000, in 30,000 Shares of £5 each. Deposit £1 per share.

TRUSTEES—T. Wood, Esq. H. Watkins, Esq. J. Daring, Esq. G. Clark, Esq. G. Strahan, Esq. C. Deacon, Esq.

With power to add to their number.

Engineers—Sir John Rennie.

Surveyor—John Parkinson, Esq.

Solicitor—J. Vickery, Esq.

Advertiser—Mr. Field.

Standing Counsel—T. J. Plett, Esq. R.C.

Parliamentary Agent—Sir H. W. Sidney, F.R.S.

Bankers—Messrs. Ladbroke, Kingscote, and Co.

Secretary—Mr. Holbrook.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of better supplying the inhabitants of the east end of the metropolis with pure gas, upon fair and equitable principles.

The Directors find, after a very careful calculation, they can furnish a superior article of thirty per cent. under the price at present paid, and at the same time ensure a suitable dividend to the shareholders for their capital subscribed.

In order to abridge (as much as possible) the existing abuses, the Directors have, at the desire of several gentlemen interested in the undertaking, reduced the amount of shares from £25 to £10 each, that the inhabitants of Ratcliffe and its vicinity may become shareholders, and equally interested in the undertaking.

Applications for shares to be made (post paid) to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

T. C. HOLBROOK, Secretary.

M I N I N G J O U R N A L AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

EDITED BY HENRY ENGLISH, Esq., F.G.S.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday, price Sevenpence.

This Journal is the only one exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy; combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies, Correspondence from the Mining Districts, Sales of Ores, Prices of Shares, Mines, Railways, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and much original and interesting Scientific Intelligence, &c.—To be had of all newsagents in town and country.

MINING REVIEW.—The next number will appear on or about the 1st of April. Communications should be forwarded before the 20th inst.

Office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

On the 1st of March was published, Part V. (containing upwards of Seventy Engravings), price 2s. of

THE ENGINEERS' and MECHANICS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA, comprehending Practical Illustrations of the Machinery and Processes employed in every description of Manufacture of the British Empire. With nearly Two Thousand Engravings. By LUKE HUBER, Civil Engineer; Editor of the History and Progress of the Steam-Engine, Register of Arts, and Journal of Patent Inventions, &c.

To be completed in Sixteen Monthly Parts, price 2s. each, forming Two thick Octavo Volumes, beautifully and closely printed, with a type cast on purpose for this work. The Engravings on Wood (about 2000) will be interspersed with the descriptive Letter-press.

London: THOMAS KELLY, 17, Paternoster-row; sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all other Booksellers.

Just published, price 2s. in sheets,

A NEW GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES, on which is exhibited all the Railways, Canals, and Navigable Rivers, with their levels above low water mark.

By J. and C. WALKER.

The Metaliferous Tracts have been laid down by MR. FREDERICK BURN, chiefly from original observation.

J. and C. WALKER, 3, Burleigh-street, Strand; LEVETTS and SON, Map-sellers, 93, Royal Exchange; J. CROSS, Map-seller, 18, Holborn.

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PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.—The Bishop of LIMERICK gave notice that he should on the 15th inst. move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the system of national education in Ireland.—A long and animated discussion arose upon the subject of Orange Lodges, in consequence of a motion submitted by the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, “That a message be sent to the House of Commons for the Report on Orange Lodge Societies. The principal speakers were the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Wynford, Earl Roden, Lord Plunkett, the Earl of Winchilsea, and Lord Hartington. The motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY noticed a deficiency in the correspondence produced regarding the liberation of the Spanish subjects, taken on board the British sloop Isabella Anna; a letter from Lord Palmerston of September 1, 1835, noticing a letter from Mr. Villiers of the 16th of the previous month, but which letter was not given. He inquired where the twenty-seven prisoners were.—Lord MELBOURNE thought that all the papers on the subject had been produced. As to the prisoners, owing to the state of the north of Spain, it had been requisite to remove them several times from Santander to other places; they were now at Porto Rico.—Adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY.—Lord MELBOURNE brought up the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and said, that it gave him great satisfaction to find that it had been unanimously agreed to; and that it bore the signature of all the commissioners, whose names were inserted in the commission.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY firmly believed that the propositions offered by the commissioners would be for the benefit of the church, and that they would increase its efficiency, and promote its stability.—The report was ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY.—The Slave Compensation Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Administration of Justice (West Indies) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord GLENBROOK, who explained the provisions of the measure. Lord RIPPON, in expressing his approbation of the bill, stated that Lord Aberdeen had intended to bring in a similar measure, if he had remained long enough in office.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.—The Sheriffs of London presented petitions from the Common Council against certain Railway Bills terminating in London.—The London and Croydon Railway Bill, and the London and Brighton Railway (direct line) Bill, were read a second time, and referred to committee.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL pledged himself to introduce the Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Bill, if the continued indisposition of Lord Brougham should disable him from first introducing it in the House of Lords.—In the Committee on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, Lord EGERTON moved that it be an instruction to the committee to make provisions for the abolition of such corporations, and for such arrangements as may be necessary in their abolition, for securing the efficient and impartial administration of justice, and the peace and good government of cities and towns in Ireland.—Mr. Sergeant LEFROY seconded the motion, declaring his inability to discover what the principle of the bill was.—Lord MORPETH spoke strongly against the proposition of the noble Lord, and contended that it would be an insult to Ireland to refuse her a measure of the same nature with those which were granted to England and Scotland.—Mr. Sergeant JACKSON and Sir H. HARDINGE supported the instruction to the committee, contending that the bill in its present form would be injurious to the tranquillity of Ireland.—Mr. Sergeant WOOLFE and Lord HOWICK supported the bill, and maintained that it was a just consequence of the Emancipation Bill.—The debate was eventually adjourned.

TUESDAY.—The adjourned debate on Lord EGERTON's motion was resumed. Mr. S. O'BRIEN protested strongly against the amendment of the noble Lord, as calculated to produce the most fatal consequences to the peace of Ireland. An animated discussion ensued, in which Mr. W. V. Stuart, Mr. G. Knight, Mr. Ord, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, and Mr. E. Tennant took part.—Sir J. GRAHAM supported the motion.—Mr. O'CONNELL resisted it as an unjust attack on the institutions of Ireland, which by the bill would be purified and rendered efficient for the service of the country.—Lord STANLEY maintained that the cases of England and Ireland, as regarded the state of the people, were not analogous, and that, therefore, what might be in some degree conservative in one country, would be of fatal tendency in the other.—Lord J. RUSSELL contended that to adopt the motion would be to express distrust of Ireland, and to increase the evil that they would avert; that the affections of the people could not be so well secured as by giving them a share in the management of their own affairs, and by extending to them equal laws, as far as circumstances would admit.—Sir R. PEELE supported the motion, declaring that the question in some degree presented itself as a choice of evils, and as he saw nothing in granting the bill but what was calculated to increase the influence of Mr. O'Connell, now far too great in Ireland; he preferred taking his stand here, instead of waiting till his power was increased by the means that would be placed in his party's hands by the carrying of the bill. As to the arguments with which Government had supported the bill, they were of the most contradictory character.—The House divided, when there appeared for the motion 243; against it 307. Majority 64.—Adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY.—The London and Dover Railway Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a committee.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL brought up the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which, after some general conversation, was ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY.—Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he had not yet received the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Corporation of London; but that, as soon as he received it, he would lay it on the table.—that he had not yet received the report of the Church of Scotland Endowment Commission.—Petitions were presented in favour of Stephenson's line of the Brighton Railway, and also against it.—Earl Howe petitioned against the Midland Railway Bill.—Rennie's direct London and Brighton Railway Bill was referred to the Sussex list.—Mr. CLAY presented petitions against the East London or Commercial Docks Railway Bill; the London and Blackwall Company Railway Bill; and the Eastern Counties Railway Bill.—The Dublin Commercial Steam Navigation Bill was read a second time.—Mr. COLBORNE brought up the report of the Committee on the Carlow Election, which stated that there was not the slightest ground for charging Mr. O'Connell with having sought or derived any pecuniary advantage from the agreement into which he had entered with Mr. Raphael.—Lord HOWICK brought forward the Army Estimates, which underwent considerable discussion.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 1st of March the House of Commons agreed to the following resolutions recommended by the Select Committee:—

1. Resolved—that all committees on Railway Bills do inquire into the following matters, and report specially thereupon, when they report the respective bills to the House.

1. That each committee be called upon to report the proposed capital of the company formed for the execution of the project, and the amount of any loans which they may be empowered to raise under the provisions of the bill; the amount of shares subscribed for, and the deposits paid thereon, the names and residences of the directors or provisional committee, with the amount of shares taken by each, the number of shareholders who may be considered as having a local interest in the line, and the amount of capital subscribed for by them, and the number of other parties, and the capital taken by them; a statement of the number of shareholders subscribing for 2,000/- and upwards, with their names and residences, and the amount for which they have subscribed.

2. The sufficiency or insufficiency for agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, or other purposes, of the present means of conveyance, and of communication between the proposed *termini*, stating the present amount of traffic by land or water, the average charges made for passengers and goods, and time occupied.

3. The number of passengers, and the weight and description of the goods expected upon the proposed railway.

4. The amount of income expected to arise from the conveyance of passengers and goods, and in what proportion; stating also generally the description of goods from which the largest revenue is anticipated.

5. Whether the proposed railroad be a complete and integral line between the *termini* specified, or a part of a more extended plan now in contemplation, and likely to be hereafter submitted to Parliament, and to what extent the calculations of remuneration depend on such contemplated extension of the line.

6. Whether any, and what, competing lines of railroad there are existing; and whether any, and what, are in progress or contemplation; and to state, so far as circumstances will permit, in what respect the proposed line is superior or inferior to the other lines, if there be any.

7. To state what planes on the railway are proposed to be worked, either by assistance engines, stationary or locomotive, with the respective lengths and inclinations of such planes.

8. To advert to any peculiar engineering difficulties in the proposed line, and to report the manner in which it is intended they should be overcome.

9. To state the length, breadth, and height, and means of ventilation, of any proposed tunnels, and whether the strata through which they are to pass are favourable or otherwise.

10. To state whether, in the lines proposed, the gradients and curves are generally favourable or otherwise, and the steepest gradient, exclusive of the inclined planes above referred to, and the smallest radius of a curve.

11. To state the length of the main line of the proposed line of the railroad, and its branches respectively.

12. To state generally the fitness, in an engineering point of view, of the projected line of railroad.

13. If it be intended that the railroad should pass on a level any turnpike road or highway, to call the particular attention of the House to that circumstance.

14. To state the amount of the estimates of the cost of other expenses to be incurred up to the time of the completion of the railway, and whether they appear to be supported by evidence, and to be fully adequate for the purpose.

15. To state what is the estimated charge of the annual expenses of the railroad when completed, and how far the calculations on which the charge is estimated have been sufficiently proved.

16. Whether the calculations proved in evidence before the committee have satisfactorily established that the revenue is likely to be sufficient to support the annual

charges of the maintenance of the railroad, and still allow profit to the proprietors; the number of assets, debts, and members upon the line, and the length and amount of property belonging to each class traversed by the said railroad, distinguishing owners from occupiers; and in the case of any bill to apply the original line, stating the above particulars with reference to such parts only as may be affected by the proposed deviation.

17. To state the name or names of the engineers examined in support of the bill, and of those, if any, examined in opposition to it.

18. To state the main allegation of any petition or petitions which may have been referred to the committee in opposition to the preamble of the bill, or to any of its clauses; and whether the allegations have been considered by the committee; and if not considered, the cause of their not having been so.

19. To state, in addition, any circumstances which, in the opinion of the committee, it is desirable the House should be informed of.

And further resolved—

20. That this House will not proceed with the further consideration of the report of any bill, until it has received from the Committee specific replies in answer to each of the questions contained in the foregoing resolutions.

III. That the clerk of every member attending the committee on each day, and if any division shall take place in the committee, upon any of the matters which the committee are directed to inquire into by the preceding resolutions, or upon the special report in respect of such matters, the clerk do take down the names of the members voting in such division, distinguishing on which side of the question they respectively vote; and that such bills be given in with the report to this House.

IV. That in order to afford time for the proper discussion of the reports on Railway Bills, this House will upon every Tuesday proceed in the first place, to the consideration of reports on such bills; provided, however, that three or more such bills have been reported and stand for further consideration of report.

V. That with regard to such railroads as are classed as competing lines of railroad, this House will not enlarge the time for making any such report, as has been the practice in former sessions of Parliament; and that the same order be permanently enforced in the present session, in respect of Railway Bills.

VI. That when any Railway Bill has been read a second time and committed, this House will not immediately nominate the committee, but appoint some future day for such nomination, with an interval of at least three clear days between the day of the second reading and the day for the nomination of the committee.

From the report of the committee on which these resolutions were founded, it appears that there had been presented to the House fifty-seven petitions for Railway Bills, involving an estimated outlay of 22,294,000/-, founded upon which thirty-two bills have been introduced and read a first time; to those petitions there appeared to be 36,978 assents, 6,575 dissent, and 7,475 neutrals.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

LETTER II.

To MINERS.—GENTLEMEN.—“Many people indulge in serious discourse, a habit of fiction and exaggeration, in the accounts they give of themselves, of their acquaintance, or of the extraordinary things which they have seen or heard; and so long as the facts they relate are *indifferent*, and their narratives, though false, are innocent, it may seem a superstitious regard to Ruth to censure them merely for truth's sake.”—*Paley.*

Now let us try the following assertion of the auditor, in his unfortunate page 10, by the above rule of Paley. The reporter says:—

“But the advantage of the Stannary laws has been extended, and not *properly*, to copper, wherever the quantity of tin raised has been sufficient to constitute the mine a tin mine, although copper may have been raised out of the same mine.”

The question at issue is, whether the Stannary jurisdiction be or be not efficient. The fact here stated (to use the mildest term) is not accurate; and it is certainly *not indifferent*, because it materially affects the argument it is intended to enforce: we may, therefore, according to Paley's rule *censure* the statement. But the reprimand must not be bestowed, unless I first prove that the statement is fallacious.

The Stannary laws are *customary*—they are confined to tin affairs, and to tinnery. A custom affecting an apple cannot be applied to a horse; but, according to Sir George's fiction, a custom affecting an apple may be extended to the horse, in all cases where the horse carries a sufficient number of apples to constitute him an apple.

Sir George was bred a lawyer, and he knows the maxims of law regarding customs; there is no custom touching copper:—then how can the Stannary laws, which are customary, be extended to copper? The origin of the constitution of the Stannaries is lost in preëxisting ages of *unfathomable antiquity*, and so is the discovery of tin in this country: thence arises the custom—copper is of modern discovery,—and Sir George must prove that the custom of the Stannaries are *general*, before he can be allowed to extend them to a new thing: it would be affectation on my part to quote authorities on such a subject.

If this be so, I may ask, were the Stannary laws *properly extended to copper*, as the reporter states them to have been? The answer must be in the negative; and, having arrived at this point, let me inquire, what is the nature of Sir George's assertion? For the answer, I refer to the head or title in Paley, from which I took my opening quotation.

Sir George would imply by the passage now under consideration, that some fixed quantity of *tin* must necessarily have been raised from a mine in which copper was also found, to constitute it a tin mine; and thus, to give the court jurisdiction: but still indulging in the hope, that the *unfathomable antiquity* of the Stannaries would defy observation upon the unexplored field in which he has lost himself, he adds, that “any quantity of copper ore would not, of course, alter the character of the mine as a tin mine.” I call upon him to state what was the required proportion of tin in a copper mine, which the Stannary judges deemed necessary to be raised, in order to give them jurisdiction? And if he cannot do that, let him honestly admit, that it is a mere idle story: And that, in fact, the vice-warden's assumed jurisdiction over copper mines, even when the tin in them was not worth raising, pretending that all copper mines were tin mines, because some particles of tin might be found in them. Is it creditable to attempt to garble the circumstances by a specious pretence, that jurisdiction was not exercised over copper mines, unless the proportion of tin and copper found was so nicely balanced, as to render it problematical whether the mine were a copper or a tin mine?

But, exclaims the auditor, *any quantity of copper ore will not alter the character of the mine as a tin mine!* So here we are told, that a mine abounding in copper lodes, and worked for its copper alone, having some small particles of tin in its stratum, is a tin mine, because “any quantity of copper ore” would not alter its character.

I must leave it to some of my mining neighbours to give Sir George a lecture, and to teach him that the character of a mine, as a lead mine, a copper mine, or a tin mine, depends not upon any ingenious fiction, but upon the common-sense fact of whether the mine contain lodes of one character or another. It is to be lamented that the reporter has attempted to palm upon his readers a most delusive palliation of the gross assumption of jurisdiction by Stannary judges: there wanted no book to prove, that a *proper court* in the county of Cornwall, having jurisdiction over mining affairs, would be beneficial to the mining interests; and, still less, any laboured attempts to justify illegal acts. The Legislature will bestow a court upon Cornwall, if it give one at all, because the wants of the community require it; and Sir George's miserable attempt to patch up past follies will not weigh one jot in the balance of the Houses of Parliament.

A predecessor of Sir George observed some few years ago.—

“That an application to Parliament to new-model the Stannary laws, or set them aside, would meet with as much chance of success as an application to set aside the jurisdiction of certain ecclesiastical courts would be attended with.”

This is a curious circumstance, because there is a bill to reform ecclesiastical courts now under the care of the administration, and it is likely to become a law at a concurrent period with the abolition of the Stannary abuse courts, and the establishment, I hope, of an independent local court in the county of Cornwall. I will give Sir George the benefit of a case. Suppose a rich tin mine be worked to a given depth, and that then the tin is found no more, and the mine becomes a rich copper mine, the vice-warden's jurisdiction over any matter arising in connection with this mine, after it shall have become purely a copper mine? This case will try the value of page 10 in the report. Sir George's reply would be looked at with great interest.

Truro, March 9, 1836.

GEORGE CONCANAN.

PROPOSED MINERS' INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—It would seem from the purport of some observations contained in your leading article of Saturday last on the subject of a School of Mines, that you have not rightly understood the *præcisus* object of my appealing to the Mining interest: but after the assurances you have given me of your general concurrence in my views, and even of your zealous co-operation with my efforts to carry them into effect, I cannot doubt of your readiness to insert in your columns a brief explanation for guarding against a wider dissemination of the error.

The gentlemen of Cornwall were desirous of founding some public and

lasting testimonial of their grateful memory of the late Lord De Dunstanburgh's beneficence—particularly to that large and in his days, often powerfully interested, class of our population—the working miners; and their design accommodating itself to the different classes of the subscribers, who were long known to comprehend two monuments—a corporeal and incorporeal. The former, a stone column, to be inscribed to his name; the latter, some as yet undefined institution in behalf of the miners, which, originating as an acknowledgment of the paternal protection he had so long afforded them, might, like an enactor of his kind spirit, perpetuate that protection to their posterity.

The mining population of Cornwall alone at this time probably exceeded 100,000; and mining prosperity, and consequently that of the working miners, is proverbially feverish and fluctuating. Such permanent protection of that class was, therefore, peculiarly desirable; but to be adequate to the end a fund was necessary, of far greater magnitude than could be hoped from the most liberally supported private subscription; whilst experience warned us that, whatever its amount, the distribution of its income on a sound principle could alone render it permanently useful.

Thus matters stood when I offered some suggestions on the subject through the *Cornwall Gazette*. As a substantive effort I considered that all the means to be expected from the subscription must prove wholly inefficient (waving the question of its policy) for any purely elemosynary object in favour of so large a body, whilst as an aid and encouragement of an effort of their own to emancipate themselves from pauperism; even the smaller portion of the still unappropriated means of that fund is, I conceive, capable of being turned to the best account—under the direction and patronage of such intelligent and influential men as may be selected from the subscribers for the purpose.

A humble, but not unimportant, institution of this kind has been my immediate object; but I have suggested that it would offer a most suitable foundation for a more comprehensive one, of which a School of Mines might be the superstructure; and wherein the remainder of the actual subscription might be appropriated to the further encouragement and benefit of the same class.

In my third letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Cornwall Gazette*, I warned my brother Cornishmen that if we neglected the present favourable opportunity of establishing a Mining School, we must ere long be anticipated in some other part of the empire. In saying this, I neither supposed nor wished that any endeavour on their part to be first in the field should have so unnatural an effect as to repress, instead of exciting, emulation. But as compared with other provincial districts, the Stannaries of this Duchy thus taking the lead might, I hoped, have found means to retain it—and our native agents, availing themselves of such an establishment, and adding science to practical observation and natural sagacity (by the *concurrent* pursuit of it), might bid defiance to all attempts to transplant them in the confidence of their employers—which, in case of our being anticipated by other districts, or the metropolis, must inevitably be of the most precarious tenure.

Having learnt that an impression exists that a subscription to the school would form part of the terms of the Working Miners' Institution, allow me to observe here, that I have respectfully claimed for its members peculiar privileges in the school, but that they could have nothing to do with it but through a grant from the subscribers, and their own express wish; and also that those gentlemen have long since altogether declined to relinquish to other hands any part in the erection of the column.

Believe me, Sir, your very humble servant,

F. J. HEXT.

P.S.—In the present demand and daily advance in price of labour of every description throughout the kingdom, the recommendation originally addressed to the miners might now be reasonably extended to the whole labouring population: and duty and self-interest equally admonish the more opulent and influential men in all the great interests of the country to give general encouragement to such institutions, and to be prepared for a large extension of the allotment system, to prevent the consequences that must otherwise result from our production in our manufactures, mines, &c. & c. Wherever the allotment system has been adopted, the present extra demand of labour by the neighbouring employers will be found to have met a ready supply, and on easier terms, than elsewhere; and this extra employ may in such places be at any time discontinued, with a relatively less inconvenience.

At some time we of this district may expect that the many new works daily added to our mining speculations, as they come into full operation, must lead to such overproduction here, and cause many of our deeper and more expensive mines (actually giving employment to thousands) to be, and perhaps suddenly, abandoned. With such an institution in a somewhat advanced progress, and the allotment system, if not actually in extensive use, yet ready for their immediate adoption, the revision might be comparatively little felt. But how will it be in the alternative? As I have observed to you, Mr. Editor, in my former letter, these symptoms will act as a reserve fund, to which labour might be consigned or withdrawn at will—with little distress to the individual and risk of the public peace.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—I believe it is not generally known that Ireland formerly produced much gold and silver, yet that such really was the case can be proved by ancient records; for instance, it is recorded that “during the time the Danes held away in Ireland, they exacted a tribute from each householder of one ounce of pure silver per annum.” Also the existence of numerous antiquities found in Ireland, and which are frequently discovered to the present time in turning up old lands, prove the record that “gold was so abundant among the ancient Irish, that they used it for sword-handles, bridles, and even stirrups.” Before the Christian era, when Fighernas was

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

the philanthropist; let us further examine the merits of Mr. Kyan's process in a national point of view. I have before me an estimate of the charge for the building and repairs of ships in His Majesty's navy, from 1800 to 1819, and I find these items:—For building, £8,721,551.; for repairs, £1,037,189.; for ordinary wear and tear, £4,42,592.; total, £10,171,332. The average duration of a ship of war has been calculated at ten years; if, then, as the able writer of a letter to *Billy Thompson*, Esq., M.P., on the navy estimates, observes, *dry rot could be prevented*, a ship (subjected only to ordinary casualties) would last *at least thirty*, instead of ten years; consequently, in lieu of the annual average sum of £1,90,613. being required for the building and repairs of ships in our navy, the sum of £96,871. would suffice; and consequently an annual saving of £93,742. to the nation, by the navy alone, would be effected; or, in twenty years, the enormous sum of £1,94,000.

It may be observed, that during a considerable portion of the period over which these estimates are founded, we were at war; but from 1822 to 1832, the repairs alone in the navy amounted to £9,791,852. 7s. 4d., being an annual average of nearly £90,000.: consequently the discovery is all-important to the country, if only applicable to the navy alone; but when we consider dry rot equally invades all buildings of whatever description in which timber is used, and that Mr. Kyan's preparation is as applicable to canvas and cordage as to timber, no calculation can be made as to the extent of benefit to be derived, especially to the agricultural and mining interests.

Perhaps no stronger evidence can be afforded of the severe trial it has undergone than the following instances, as printed by the House of Commons. Mr. Kyan, in June, 1828, prepared a piece of English oak, which was placed in the fungus pit at Woolwich, a damp place, which no timber had ever before been found to withstand the action of, and which had been adopted by the Admiralty as a test for the numerous curbs for the dry rot which have been proposed to them. In July, 1831, the piece of timber which had been so placed was examined by the officers of Woolwich-yard; and reported sound. It was left for fifteen months under the custody of the Government officers, and then replaced in the pit. In February, 1833, it was again taken out, sawn through and through, and was found to be perfectly sound, free from insects, and from any symptom of dry rot and decay. Again, in the minute of evidence taken before the Select Committee on Timber Duties, Sir Robert Smirke, the eminent architect, gives it as his opinion, that the patent is extremely valuable; and in reply to the question,

343. Supposing it were applied to the yellow Canadian timber, would it render it equally fit for the purposes to which you now usually apply Baltic timber?—Says, I applied it to yellow Canadian pine about three years ago, and exposed that wood to the severest tests I could apply, and it remains uninjured, when any other timber (oak or Baltic wood) would certainly have decayed if exposed to the same trial, and not prepared in that manner.

344. Have the goodness to state to what trial you subjected it?—I took a certain number of pieces of wood cut from the same log of yellow pine from poplar and from the common Scotch fir; these pieces I placed first in a cesspool, into which the waters of the common sewers discharged themselves; they remained there six months; they were removed from thence and placed in a hotbed of compost, under a garden frame; they remained there a second six months; they were afterwards put into a flower border, placed half out of the ground, and I gave my gardener directions to water them whenever he watered the flowers; they remained there a similar period of six months. I put them afterwards into a cellar where there was some dampness, and the air completely excluded; they remained there a fourth period of six months, and were afterwards put into a very wet cellar. Those pieces of wood which underwent Kyan's process are in the same state as when I first had them, and all the others to which the process had not been applied are more or less rotten, and the poplar is wholly destroyed.

I must apologise for the length of this communication; but when I consider the importance of the discovery in a national point of view, and how very interesting the application of it must be to your readers, and indeed to the community at large, I have every reason to hope you will excuse the trouble I have given. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

London, March 2, 1836.

M. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—I lament that the principle upon which your journal is conducted, precludes the performance of an act of justice, by the publication of the name of your anonymous correspondent, "The Redruth Man." You have refused to give up your correspondent, and, in the absence of direct information from the only channel where the fact can be arrived at, I am necessarily led to conjecture. I have in my mind's eye a mining agent, of some celebrity, to whose name might now be prefixed an epithet, which that very honourable man, as it is the contradiction to "*the true*," will have no difficulty in comprehending.

He was a competitor for the purchase of the mines, to which your veracious correspondent, "The Redruth Man," has alluded; and I have a very distinct recollection of the mean acts and patric fabrications to which the mining agent, in my mind's eye, had recourse to obtain an assignment of the grants in preference to his honourable and manly competitor, the superintendent of the mines, and the managing agent of the company formed to work them. With the mining agent necessarily forced upon my consideration as the fabricator of the letter, signed "The Redruth Man," I cannot do better than paraphrase his first sentence, and say, "*it would be very desirable when gentlemen address the public through the medium of your journal, "THAT THEY SHOULD BE REGULATED BY TRUTH," and not, as is the case before me, (after having had recourse to intrigue, to falsehood, and to cabal, instead of pursuing an honest and straightforward course in his competition for the purchase of the mines in question,) give vent to feelings, engendered by disappointment, and entail further disgrace upon himself by designating the very mines, he exercised such paltry artifice to obtain "exhausted."*" There are a-class of men who lack honourable feeling, and who have the misfortune to regulate all their actions by an axiom, which once rendered Italian policy eminently base—the justification of the means by the end sought to be obtained, and, where it not that the party, whose mean policy I have been compelled to expose, lacks all literary attainments and taste, I should encourage the idea that his youthful days had been devoted to the study of "The Prince."

If your honourable and veracious correspondent had not been foiled in his object, and his baseness fully appreciated by the very parties with whom he has negotiated, a full detail of all the circumstances connected with the course pursued by him should be developed for the public information, and held forth as a beacon for others to avoid. His failure shall be his punishment; but his late falsehoods must be exposed. The facts are the best answer to his statements.

The report to which the letter of "The Redruth Man" has reference, was regulated by a sense of delicacy, and by an anxiety to avoid casting any imputation upon the captains who formerly had the management of Wheal Harmony. At the request of the gentleman by whom that report is signed, and who, in strict performance of his duty, was bound to state the truth to his employers, every word calculated to wound the feelings, or to cast an imputation upon the former managers of the mines, were expunged; and, in the name of the gentleman who made the report, I am prepared, at any moment, to justify the statement it contains. The epithet "exhausted," *shameless liar*, is best answered by the fact, that "Wheat Montague" has upwards of eighty tons of ore for the next ticketing; that the quantity produced is daily increasing, and will daily increase; and that "Wheat Harmony" is producing sufficient tin to pay the current expenses of the mines; and that the works of both mines are in an incipient state.

The directors of the company court the investigation of the shareholders—their books and correspondence are open to all and each, and in the name of the directors, I have the gratification to state that the mines are hourly improving, and that the board will give other direct and most decisive answers to the gross and malignant misrepresentation of the "The Redruth Man," by declaring regular dividends on the stock of the company.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. F. KIRKMAN, Secretary.

18, King's Arms Yard, March 11, 1836.
[We insert the foregoing, as in justice we are bound to do, in reply to "A Redruth Man," signed, as it is officially, by the secretary of the "Wheat Harmony and Montague Mining Company." We have not space for discussing the question in which we are concerned, and must confess, we think, that much other space might have been more usefully occupied by expounding paragraphs in the letter inserted, and inserting other matter less personal and of more general interest. We do not think it fair that any one party should be fixed upon as the assumed correspondent. We repeat the expression of "exhausted mines" should not on such an occasion be applied, for we know not what riches are imbedded in the earth, while mines are now in activity of nearly 300 fathoms in depth, and yielding vast profits to the adventurers.]

COAL.—On Friday last, a capital seam of the best Wallsend or Hatton Senn coal was proved at the depth of fifty-one fathoms, at Belmont Colliery, the property of William Bell, Esq., of Field House; and which will be brought to this port for shipment, by the Durham and Sunderland Railway.—*Sunderland Herald.*

The Laxey mines in the Isle of Man are said to be in a very flourishing state.—*Cumberland Post.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

We were much gratified on Tuesday evening last with a lecture on the "Economy of Mining," delivered by Mr. John Taylor at the rooms of the Society of Arts; and notwithstanding we purpose to give it that attention it deserves in the forthcoming number of the *Mining Review*; we cannot refrain from briefly noticing it in our *Journals*. The lecture was delivered in a familiar and pleasing manner, and was well illustrated by models and drawings, as to make it intelligible and interesting to the least scientific part of the audience.

After briefly noticing the nature, position, and formation of metalliferous veins or lodes and cross-courses, Mr. Taylor commenced the more general part of his subject by showing the advantages of adit levels; that it was the object, when persons commenced mining operations on any spot, to bring in an adit level (which is commenced from the surface at the foot of a hill), so as to explore by means of it the lodes or lodes at the greatest possible depth, which is the simplest and most economical mode, so far as it may be made available; but that this method can be effectual to a very limited extent, in most districts, as it is only in mountainous situations that can be worked by it to any considerable depth. There is one great advantage in adit levels, which is the carrying off the surface water, and preventing its sinking to the deep workings, whence it would have to be drawn by machinery; and another, that the water from the deeper parts has to be drawn only to this level, where it runs off. He alluded to one adit in particular, the great adit in the Gwennap mining district, Cornwall, which, in all its ramifications, is said to have been driven to the extent of thirty miles: also that the adit levels of some of the lead mines in the north of England are so advantageous, as almost to prevent, to their latest working, the expense of much machinery, arising from the great height of the mountains, and from the veins, which there produce lead ores, not continuing to be productive to a very great depth, like those productive of copper and tin. This method of drivning, Mr. Taylor stated, was followed sometimes by drawing the water with buckets, by horses, at a whin; but, where top was plentiful, by a water-wheel, which is preferred, as being the most economical and effectual: and it is only when all these means are found insufficient that the steam-engine is resorted to.

Mr. Taylor entered with considerable ability into the economy of steam-power, as now applied to mining purposes, compared what it was in its earlier application, and traced with much accuracy the successive improvements in the steam-engine, as applied to mining purposes, down to the present time; from which it appeared, that about the year 1770, Mr. Smeaton's engines, on an average, did not raise more than five and half millions of pounds of water one foot high, by consuming one bushel of coals, whereas an engine recently erected at the Powery Consols mine, on an average, raises ninety millions and upwards; so that, by a series of improvements by Smeaton, Boulton and Watt, Woolf, Captain Trevithick, Jeffree and Gribble, Sims, Captain Samuel Gross, and West, and Petherick, and others, we may now be said to obtain as much power by one bushel of coals, as was formerly done by more than sixteen bushels. At the Consolidated mines, in 1800, the water was drawn from a depth of 123 fathoms, by four steam-engines, consuming 12,000 bushels of coals monthly; whereas, at this time, with all the enormous extent of workings in depth and length, and the consequent increase of water, it is drawn by six steam-engines, consuming about 14,000 bushels of coals monthly; the depth of the mines being at this time 240 fathoms under the adit: besides this, he named other instances, all which tended to prove the present economy of mining, by showing that improvements more than keep pace with the constant increasing depth of the mines; and that the expense now of draining from 200 fathoms deep is less than it was formerly from 160. He also showed the very great advantage and economy of the application of the steam-engine to the drawing oars, over the old method of drawing by horse-whims. The extraordinary accuracy of dialling was mentioned in conjunction with the sinking of Francis's shaft, one of the shafts of the Consolidated mines, which was sunk from the surface to the depth of 205 fathoms in less than ten months, which was considered one of the greatest exploits in the annals of mining: this was accomplished by driving cross-cutts from the old workings to the necessary perpendicular point, so that they were raising and sinking at the same time in fifteen different places in the same perpendicular line from the surface to the adit level, the 40, 70, 100, 120, 135, 150, and 160-fathom levels: nor at the hoisting of any of the parts was there scarcely a difference in any part of the whole shaft of six inches. This is a splendid proof of the neaty of dialling, seeing that the length dialled, and that in very short distances, amounted to several miles; and the number of angles taken were many thousand in number. Mr. Taylor also mentioned, that when a similar operation was undertaken at the Real del Monte mines in Mexico by Captain Rule, it was considered by the proprietor, Count de Regla, impossible that the different parts excavating upwards and downwards should ever meet; and he accordingly made a provision that, in case of failure, he was to be at no portion of the expense incurred in the attempt: but to the surprise of the count and his agents, the different parts were holed, and the shaft completed with as much exactness as Francis's shaft is Cornwall. The improvements in blasting were also noticed; the introduction of the copper nail in the place of the iron one, which had been the occasion of so many accidents; also the invention of the safety fuse—the valuable substitute for the rush or quill filled with powder.

Mr. Taylor also explained, by a beautiful model, the effect produced by a machine invented by himself (and for which, some twenty or thirty years ago, he was presented with a medal from the Society of Arts), in withdrawing the bad air from underground works, particularly in tunnelling, whereby, in many cases, by the use of this machine, the very great expense of air-shafts may be avoided: it is a simple and cheap instrument, but as a particular description would be too long to insert here, we purpose giving it in an early number of our *Journal*. The various improvements in the crushing and cleaning of ore were also explained; the immense saving of manual labour by the invention of the crushing and jiggling machines. He did not think it necessary to enter particularly into the differences in the prices of the various materials used in mines, the rate of wages, and many other of the minutiae connected with mining; but those who wish to obtain some useful information on these heads, may be benefited by a perusal of the first article in the seventh number of the *Mining Review*.

Mr. Taylor also explained, at the conclusion of his address, by a model, the principle of a recent invention for conveying miners up and down the shafts, which appeared to be rayments of standing places attached to the rods, made to work up and down in the shaft after the manner of those used in drawing the water; such standing places to be fixed at distances from each other, of the length of the stroke in the shaft; with also standing places at equal distances fixed in the shaft each side of the rod, as near to it as possible, without being touched by it in its motion up and down; so that to come up from the bottom it would first be necessary to get on the lowest standing place on the rod, which, by making a stroke, would take the miner up the length of such stroke, say twelve or more feet; when he would step off on the standing place fixed to the side of the shaft; or that part of it caused off for the purpose, and wait till the rod had gone down to the extent of the next stroke, when he would again step on the next standing place attached to the rod, and would, by its return, be again carried up the length of the stroke farther, and so continue to step off and on, until, by a sufficient number of strokes of the rod in the shaft, he was carried to the surface. Descending would, of course, be in a similar manner, and by the same method.

We have drawn up this hasty sketch in a hurried manner, from recollection; but any inaccuracy will be amended, and deficiencies supplied, when we again bring the matter forward in a more detailed shape in the number of the *Mining Review*, now in progress.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

March 9.—**MR. LYELL**, *President, in the Chair.*

A memoir was read on the remains of mammalia found in a range of mountains at the southern foot of the Himalayas, between the Sutlej and the Burhampooter, by Captain Cautley, F.G.S., and communicated by Mr. Royle.

As these mountains are not known to the inhabitants, or geographers, by a distinct name, Capt. Cautley, to avoid the confusion arising from the terms "Lower Hills," "Sub-Himalayas," and many similar, has adopted the word "Sewalki," which was formerly applied to that portion of the chain lying between the Ganges and the Jumna.

The range is in some places connected with the Himalayas by a succession of low mountains, but in others is separated from them by valleys varying in breadth from three to ten miles. The average width of the chain is about seven miles; and of the height, 2000 or 2500 feet; the highest peaks not exceeding 3000 feet above the level of the sea, or 1500 above that of the adjacent plains.

The formations of which the mountains are composed, consist of marl-sandstones, and conglomerates, inclined at angles, varying from fifteen to thirty-five degrees, and generally to the north; but the sections on the banks of the rivers sometimes present an antecedent axis, when the strata dip both to the north and the south.

The conglomerates are composed of pebbles of granite gneiss, mica slate, quartz, and other rocks, derived apparently from the Himalayas; and Capt. Cautley observes, that the beds of the existing rivers contain, in great abundance, exactly similar pebbles. The sandstones consist of grains of quartz cemented by oxide of iron or carbonate of lime, and are sometimes quarried for architectural purposes. They generally contain carbonaceous matter, either as distinct fragments exhibiting vegetable structure, or as minute disseminated particles; and in the Kalawala Pass, one of the entrances to the valley of Deyra, the author found elliptical masses of sandstone thinly coated with coal.

In the hills between the Jumna and the Ganges the remains of mammals had been noticed only in the marl, and in those to the westward of the Jumna

only in the sandstone. In the former district the distribution of the organic remains obtained by Captain Cautley was as follows:—

Conglomerate—Lignite, scarce.

Sandstone—Trunks of dicotyledonous trees in great abundance, lignite and remains of reptiles.

Marl—Remains of a species of asthenatherium, bear, caster, deer, hirax,

gavial, crocodile, tortoise, fishes, and fresh-water shells;

The sandstones west of the Jumna have yielded a still greater number of mammalian remains; these hitherto determined belonging to the mastodon, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hog, horse, deer, carnivore (canis and feline), crocodile, gavial, tortoise, and fishes.

With respect to the age of these formations, the author appears to agree with the opinion of his friend, Dr. Falconer, and to consider them as synchronous with the deposit near Ptuse, on the Tigris, from which Mr. Crawford obtained such great stores of similar remains.

The memoir was accompanied by a large collection of the bones in a fine state of preservation, and presented to the Society's museum by Captain Cautley.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The weekly meeting took place on Tuesday last; James Walker, Esq. in the chair. The report of the proceedings of which we are compelled to defer until our next. Railways formed a subject of discussion, while steam power was not forgotten: we must not, however, anticipate our report.

CHINESE SYSTEM OF BORING.—M. Combier, Professor of the School of Mines at Paris, has given a very favourable opinion of the Chinese system of boring, introduced into France by M. Seligman, and much improved by him. An Artisan well has been bored by this gentleman at the Military Academy at Paris, to the depth of 400 feet, at a saving of 30 per cent. on the usual charge by the common process. The instruments are very simple, and with them four men and a superintendent will do the work of ten labourers and two horses. This process presents great facilities to the miner for the discovery of mineral treasures.

COAL AND IRON IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BEIROUT.—An English civil engineer (Mr. Brettell), in the service of Mehemet Ali, has succeeded in discovering valuable productive mines, both of coal and iron, at a very short distance from the sea, and within a few miles of Beirout. He is working a colliery at Corasay, within six miles from Beirout, to which a railroad will be laid down; and, the facilities of that port for loading being pretty good all the year round, the Pasha will thus supply coal for his own use from his own dominions, instead of bringing it at an immense expense from England. Eventually, he will likewise find sufficient iron for his own consumption, although this work must necessarily require a longer time to mature. The coals found in Syria are very good, and the Nile steamer, in her last trip, used them in preference to English, of which she threw some overboard to take in the furnace. Mr. Brettell has likewise found extensive mines of coal at Arsoon, Debdien, and Ross. Iron ore is plentiful and good at Mergibah, near Shauan, at which place he hopes to find coals for smelting on the spot. At Zahlee he finds both coal and iron, but in smaller quantities. This place is likewise farther from Beirout, the intended shipping port. The mines, however, if worked near Zahlee, will be within twenty English miles of Beirout.—*Letter from Alexandria in the Morning Chronicle.*

TIMBER TRADE.—The long anticipated report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons upon the timber duties has been put into circulation amongst the members. Its contents are creating much interest, particularly Mr. Warburton's commentary upon the evidence given whilst he was chairman, and previous to the taking of his own. The following comparative summary of the increase and decrease of timber, deals, &c., ships, and their tonnage, into London, in the years 1831 and 1835, will be interesting. There was a comparative increase in the year 1835 of the imports of logs of oak to the amount of £336; of fir pieces, to the amount of 20,274; oak ditto, 1,240; and elm, 783; of wainscot logs, 638; and lathwood, 238 fathoms. The comparative decrease in the number of timber laden ships entered into the port of London was 105; and the same of tonnage, 23,039. In deals, the decrease was 421,545; and deal ends, 34,682. Battens, 161,873; and battens, 5,480; oak plank, 2,222; and firewood, 562 fathoms.

TARTARIC ACID.—M. Biot has read a notice to the French Academy of Sciences, on the molecular properties of tartaric acid. The following are the heads of his memoir:—If we dissolve an equal weight of crystallized tartaric acid in different proportions of distilled water, of a temperature of from twenty-two to twenty-six centesimal degrees, and make a ray of polarized light, of fixed refrangibility, traverse the solutions, the following phenomena will be manifested. 1st. In each solution, at different depths, the primitive pia of the polarized ray will be found to deviate to the right, in an angular quantity, proportional to the weight of the acid traversed by the ray. 2nd. The absolute extent of this deviation for the same weight of acid, varies according to the quantity of water in the solution, which shows that in each the total deviation of the ray is the source of the deviation successively performed by the atomic groups of acid traversed by the ray. 3rd. The deviation which the ray undergoes with an equal weight of acid, increases with the quantity of water in nearly an exact proportion; which proves, that the power of the molecular rotation of the acid augments with the quantity of water in the solution, and that this water has an influence on the different atomic groups which produces the rotation; consequently it is not a simple mixture, but a true combination.—*Athenaeum.*

PHYSIOLOGY.—It would appear, according to the observations of M. Ehrenberg, that the crystals found in organized bodies are of more frequent occurrence than hitherto supposed. He has met with them in frogs, fishes, and bats; in the neighbourhood of the spinal chord and the brain; they are microscopic, and consist of carbonate of lime, in hexagonal prisms. He thinks also, that the abdominal face of fishes is composed of an infinite number of sharp-pointed crystals, of a prismatic form, and varying in length according to the species, but not to be confounded with the crystals which are presented by the iris, &c., of the same animals. The researches of MM. Carus and Jacquemin, confirm M. Ehrenberg's statements, with respect to the ear and spinal chord of frogs.—*Athenaeum.*

ROCK FORMATIONS.—Rock formations of vast extent are in progress in many parts of the ocean, effected by the labours of the well-known coral animals, or animal plants (Zoophytes), as they are termed, from the circumstance of their branch-like habitations always being found springing from rocks. These polyps, in common with the other shelly inhabitants of the ocean, have the extraordinary property of secreting (from whence derived is not known) an enormous quantity of carbonates of lime, in the construction of their dwellings. Affixing themselves to the submarine mountains or elevated portions of the bed of the ocean, they spread their myriad arms, and rapidly build up the calcified substance which is in this country admired for its beautiful forms. In their progress upwards one generation builds upon the ruined and deserted habitations of another; calcareous mud and other cementing matter, mixed with the ocean, is mixed with the mass, and the whole becomes consolidated limestone; which, as it emerges from the water, decomposes and becomes eventually the abode of vegetation; birds make it their resort; animals accidentally transported by the waves, find it a refuge from a watery grave;

TREGOLIAN MINING COMPANY.

Capital £20,000.
In 4,000 Shares of £5 each.—Deposit £1 per Share.

DIRECTORS.

William Baker, Esq.

Francis Rockiff, Esq.

This company is formed for the purpose of working that valuable mine known by the name of "WHEAL CHANGE," situated in the estate of Tregolian, near Bodmin, in the county of Cornwall.

Six lodes have already been discovered in a stratum of rich killas at the foot of a granite hill, and parallel with those of the well known and productive mines of the Fowey Consols.

From the levels already driven, as well above as at the adit, considerable quantities of ore, supposed to be worth from £12 to £20 per ton, can be obtained without waiting for the erection of a steam-engine to draw off the water; and it may be fairly anticipated that the mine, in a very few months, will itself pay the expenses of working, without requiring the shareholders to advance more than a small part of the estimated capital.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the Directors of the Tregolian Mining Company (if by letter, post paid), at the office, No. 14, Bishopsgate-street Within; where Prospectuses may be obtained, and the Reports inspected.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MEETINGS—CALLS—DIVIDENDS.—We shall, in compliance with the desire of several correspondents, hereafter give a statement of the Meetings appointed for the ensuing week, the Calls becoming due, and Dividends payable. We hope the last will occupy the greater space.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.—These will in future regularly appear.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—We have received the Glasgow *Liberator* of the 5th inst., in which is inserted a letter from Mr. James Hendrie, on the Ventilation of Mines, wherein he suggests that a Board of Investigation should be appointed to consider his plan. His letter shall appear next week; we thank our contemporaries for directing our attention to it, and shall gladly promote Mr. H.'s views.

OUR TRADITIONARY HISTORIAN.—His letter has been received; as before observed, his claim on Captain Joe has been mislaid. Will he favour us with a copy?

Some of our subscribers fear that some accident has occurred to Captain Joe, or at least to his Biographer. We hope not to have occasion to record any such circumstance.

A RADRUTH MAN.—Our attention has been directed to the phrase "exhausted mines," used in our correspondent's letter last week. We must admit that it escaped our attention, for, with all deference to our correspondent, we cannot agree with him either in the propriety or the correctness of the assertion with reference to the mines in question.

BRYNNEV IRON COMPANY.—We have received the instructions to discontinue the advertisement of this company, ordered for insertion in our present number, with which we have complied. We trust that its withdrawal from the *Mining Journal* is not to be ascribed to our observations of last week, as we hold the gentlemen forming the Direction to be too liberal, as they are, to highly respectable and respected, to imagine for a moment that its withdrawal originated from any such cause. We hope, if it be the act of any officer or agent of the company, that he will be reprimanded. Had the advertisement been discontinued in other journals, we should have had no reason to observe on the circumstantial.

A NEW SPEC.—A valued correspondent has directed our attention to a proposed Bazaar to be established at the premises formerly occupied by the Surrey Institution. We should be glad to give it a full notice, but our "rules and regulations" preclude us from so doing. We wish the proprietors success; for indeed to abate a nuisance such as that building has become of late, will at least deserve encouragement, while an establishment of this kind cannot, we consider, be otherwise than acceptable and beneficial to our friends on the Surrey side.

MCNAULAS AND COOKS.—The correspondence from the mines is necessarily postponed until next week, as also several articles.

SOCIETY OF ARTS—Institution of Civil Engineers.—The very interesting reports of proceedings at meetings held during the past week are deferred until our next, being too valuable to be disposed of by a brief notice.

REVIEWS.—We are compelled again to defer the reviews of several scientific works, and which we the more regret from the value of the articles they contain. The *Philosophical Magazine* for this month has many valuable papers, and the *Railway Magazine* has decidedly improved under the editorship of Mr. Herapath. The Practical Treatise on Locomotive Engines upon Railways, by the Chev. F. M. G. de Pambour, is one of the first importance, and to which we shall next week direct our attention, while in the interim we invite that of our readers to the work in question.

MR. ARBOTT'S LETTER.—Mr. Arrott's letter, in reply to "A Radruth Man," arrived at too late an hour for insertion, it shall appear next week. We regret the delay, which is however unavoidable.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 12, 1836.

We insert this week a letter from the Rev. F. J. HEXT, on the subject of the proposed Miners' Institution, so ably advocated by him; and to which subject we should imagine (judging from the communications we alone have received) he must, for the past few months, almost exclusively have directed his attention. The zeal and liberal spirit with which he has embarked in the cause do him honour; and whether he be successful or otherwise, must establish that claim on the kindly feeling and gratitude of the miners in the county, to be envied by those who have made their fortunes by the toil and labour of the working miner, without ever having effected any one object for their benefit in after-life, or considered them in the slightest degree otherwise than as the medium through which they acquire wealth. It is the duty of a journalist, who professes to direct his attention almost exclusively to the Mining interest, to notice the objects and exertions of a gentleman who thus, at much pecuniary cost, as well as anxiety and time devoted to the subject, steps forward to benefit those who are neglected in their old age and infirmities; and which, from the nature of their avocations, too frequently come on at that stage of life when, if otherwise employed, they should be in their vigour. It has been our inability hitherto to do justice to the subject, that induces us now to place it prominently before our readers, in addition to the insertion of the letter of our correspondent, which will be found in another place.

It was only this week, that, attending an instructive and interesting lecture delivered by JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., at the Society of Arts, we heard that gentleman state, that in the Consolidated Mines, the depth of which, in some of the workings, is 290 fathoms from the surface, the thermometer stood at 90° F., where the miner worked, and who, after having been subjected to that heated atmosphere for some hours, had to climb 1400 or 1500 ladder staves to the surface; the only mode at present adopted for ascending the shaft, and the like labour being undergone in his descent. This alone, we should say, is, or ought to be, a sufficient inducement to ensure the success of the proposed Miners' Institution, by the contributions, and those liberal, of adventurers who are realising advantages from the toil and incessant labour attendant upon the working of mines, when they reflect not only on the fatigue undergone, but the loss of time and bodily strength consumed in such labour.

We have not space on the present occasion further to advert to the project, than to state generally, that the object of our correspondent is that of devoting the surplus fund of the De Dunstanville Testimonial, to the establishment of an institution which may be of benefit to the working miner. With this he would include a School of Mines; and although we cannot claim the merit of having originated the idea, (Mr. TAYLOR in his "Records of Mining" having considered this subject fully,) we must still differ from our correspondent, who would render it one solely confined to Cornwall, while our object is to make it general, and to embrace every mineral district, whether iron, copper, tin, lead, coal, or ought else be its produce. It is natural that he should feel a pride in Cornwall, being first in the field; and that that country, which should long ere this have set the example, should now redeem itself, and not in the wake of others, whose mineral riches are far inferior;

we are not to be swerved from our object, it is a "National

School of Mines" to which our attention is directed; and while we wish our correspondent every success in the establishment of the Miners' Institution, with his School of Mines, we despair not of effecting the measure to which our attention has been long directed, and to which we attach an importance, which those only embarked in many operations can well appreciate.

Were we not to make some observations on Railways, we might be supposed to be not only unmindful of the interests of those who support the *Mining Journal*, but regardless of the passing events of the day. We therefore again recur to the subject as one of the first importance at this moment, and must still maintain the course we have hitherto pursued of cautioning the public on the extremes to which speculation is carried. We may here note, by way of evidence, that those interested in the formation of Railroads (as manufacturers of the material), have actually subscribed their names to an undertaking which is nothing more nor less than the construction of a canal, and which must be considered virtually as in opposition to the London and Birmingham Railway, the shares of which latter company are at a premium of 1,825,000*l.* No less than sixty iron-masters (among whom we find the proprietors of the most extensive works in Staffordshire,) have pledged themselves to the prosecution of a projected line of canal from Birmingham to London, from which they contemplate a reduction of full 50 per cent. on the present charges on iron, coal, coke, &c., while the saving on the freight of manufactured goods and general merchandise will amount to 20*s.* per ton. We shall next week again direct our attention to this subject, and in the mean time make a few observations on some few of the new companies in the market, confining them to the prices quoted in Wetenhall's Share List, which is on this, as on other occasions, our leading authority; while we may remark that the petitions to Parliament alone embrace a capital of 28,000,000*l.*, divided into some 500,000 to 600,000 shares.

Companies.	Shares.	Amtt. paid pr Share.	Total.	Market value.	Amount liable to be called.
Birmingham and Gloucester	9,500	5	47,500	147,250	902,500
Birmingham and Bristol	7,500	1	7,500	18,750	142,500
Calcutta and Sanguor	10,000	2	20,000	40,000	480,000
Chesterfield and Gt. Western	7,500	2½	18,750	52,500	750,000
Commercial Blackwall	12,000	2	24,000	42,000	576,000
Eastern Counties	60,000	1	60,000	150,000	1,440,000
Great North of England	10,000	2	20,000	60,000	980,000
Great Western	25,000	10	250,000	112,500	2,250,000
Hull and Selby	2,100	5	10,500	21,000	94,500
Leeds and Manchester	10,000	5	50,000	220,000	950,000
London and Bright. (Stevens.)	10,000	5	50,000	170,000	950,000
London and Greenwich	20,000	20	400,000	650,000	1,100,000
London and Birmingham	25,000	50	1,250,000	3,075,000	1,250,000
London and Southampton	20,000	15	300,000	530,000	970,000
London and Croydon	7,000	5	35,000	49,000	105,000
Midland Counties	6,000	5	30,000	66,000	570,000
North Midland	12,000	5	60,000	160,000	1,140,000
Preston and Wye	2,600	3	7,800	38,800	122,200
South Durham	3,000	2½	7,500	22,500	142,500
South Eastern	40,000	2	80,000	320,000	1,920,000
York and North Midland	6,600	1	6,000	33,000	294,000
Total.....	305,200		2,734,550	5,978,300	16,129,200

We have, in the preceding table, omitted the Birmingham and Derby, quoted at ten to eleven premium; Bristol and Exeter which have been during the past week at seven premium, with several others; for it is sufficient for our object to confine ourselves to a few of the projects.

We cannot, however, quit the subject without remarking on the absurd view taken by the public of undertakings of this nature; in which we may cite the London and Greenwich Railway, the shares of which company were depreciated some 80,000*l.* in consequence of the Gravesend Bill being thrown out, while a rise of equal extent was consequent upon an interview of the directors of one of the Brighton lines with the board of that company, at which it was proposed to form a junction with the Greenwich Railway—that is, if the Brighton folks get their bill.

THE FUNDS

CITY—FRIDAY EVENING.

Railways still continue to excite the attention of the market; a slight re-action has taken place, which was naturally to be expected, although the lines for which Acts have been obtained generally maintain their prices. Money is easy, about 3 per cent.; Consols have been firmer, with a slight advance, while Spanish have again receded; although at the close of the day a reaction of 1 per cent. took place, 5 per cents. leaving off at 4½*s.* Consols closed at 91½. Exchequer Bills 18 20*s.* premium. In the Foreign Exchange there has not been much business transacted, the rates of Exchange continuing much the same.

Consols for money closed at 91½*s.* for account they are 91½*s.*; Exchequer Bills 18 20*s.*; East India Bonds 4 6*s.*; Belgian Bonds 103 ½*s.*; Spanish Cortes' Bonds 43 ½*s.*; Deferred 21 ½*s.*; Passive 148 15*s.*; Colombian 30 ½*s.*; Mexican 33 4*s.*; Greenwich Railway 11½ 12½ pm.; Croydon, 1½ 2 pm.; Brighton (Stephenson's) 9½ 10½ pm.; ditto (Renais's) 2 4 pm.; Gravesend 4 4 dis.; Great Western 28 30 pm.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 10.—The following information is collected from the letters of our own correspondent, and the report on the Metal Market in the *Birmingham Advertiser*, to which we must acknowledge ourselves as being chiefly indebted. Copper, tin, lead, and iron, continue gradually to rise in price. From our various channels of information, our contemporary observes, "we are prepared to say that the advance arises purely from the increased demand. In addition to which, we have the means of knowing that the stocks on hand were scarcely ever lower than at present." With respect to copper, its advance in price is so rapid, that there is great difficulty in quoting any price, here every agent giving in a different quotation; all being anxious to fix a price that will not be below the market, with a view to secure their principals, the smelters. No Banca tin, or but very little, has been imported, so that the foreign markets have been supplied with English tin, which has served to raise the price here. The price for blocks is 106*s.* per ton; bars 108*s.* per ton; refined 116*s.* per ton; and tin-plate grain 121*s.* per ton. Spelter remains the same; but the bargains made in Hamburg for this article, quite satisfy us that its price cannot long remain stationary. Lead has suffered perhaps a greater and more rapid rise than any other metal. Its price now, in pigs at the mines, is 28*s.* per ton; and rolled 294. 10*s.* to 30*s.* per ton. The different kinds of patent shot have also advanced 10*s.* per ton.

REDRUTH, MARCH 10.—The average standard this day is 121. 13s.—Average produce, 9.—Average price, 8½ 4*s.*—Quantity of ore sold, 2995. —Quantity of fine copper, 265 tons, 12 cwt.—Total amount, 24,191. 19s. 6d.

DE DUNSTANVILLE MEMORIAL.

We refer to the advertisement in our first page of the additional subscriptions to the furtherance of this object; and it affords us much pleasure to make the following extract, from the report presented at the half-yearly meeting of the adventurers in the Carn-Brea Mines, lately held. The recommendation of the committee being cordially assented to by the proprietors.—

"Since the meeting in July last, the lamented death of that highly revered nobleman, Lord de Dunstanville and Bassett (under whom the Carn-Brea mines are held), has taken place, leaving to posterity an imperishable character for liberality and extensive benevolence. To the honour and credit of the inhabitants of Cornwall, more particularly as connected with the mining districts, they have resolved upon erecting a column, as a testimonial of respect, near the castle, on Carn-Brea, and to form, besides, a charitable fund, applicable to the relief of the mining classes. Your committee have thought proper to vote a sum of 100*s.* in aid thereof, which, they trust, will be satisfactory to the proprietors."

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.

The report of the proceedings of this company, held on the 3rd inst., which appeared in our last number, has naturally excited attention, and several communications on the subject have been the result. We have not room for their insertion, but shall endeavour to condense the matter contained, with some few observations on the account submitted to the proprietors at the meeting held on the 31st July last. This company was formed some two years since, and having obtained an Act of Parliament (the object of the Legislature in granting which was undoubtedly to encourage the employment of English capital in working the mines of Ireland), issued a prospectus, in which representations were made which are far from having been borne out by the results, and must have arisen either from design or ignorance. We shall endeavour to analyze the account before us, for the information of the proprietors, and offer explanations of certain items, leaving those which are inexplicable to us to be elucidated by the directors. The first item on the debit side is cash paid on account of the purchase money, 26,349. 16s. 4*s.* in addition to two payments, together 5,594. 16s. 9d., for the Cappagh and Castlehaven works. The next item is expenses of London establishment, salaries of officers and agents, 6,587. 4*s.*; to this we must add 475. 18s. 1*d.* furniture fixtures, &c., in London, and 312. 15s. 5d. for same in Ireland: making the cost of establishment, up to 30th June last, 7,375. 17s. 6*d.* (which, by the bye, is an excess on the establishment alone for the six months from December 1834, of 4,714. 12s. 7*d.*, or, as it would appear, at the rate of upwards of 9,000*l.* per annum), this being exclusive of cost of machinery, &c., at Rotherhithe, of 1970. 2s. 6*d.*, Parliamentary charges, &c. There are two items to which we would particularly invite attention, as we cannot attempt an explanation. The one "John Davis, provincial director, on account of shares, 791. 6s. 7*d.*" What does this mean? Surely not a charge as loss arising from jobbing in shares. The other that of freight of produce, 1,135. 8s. 3*d.* The sales of produce, per contra, amounting to 1,900. 17s., on which the first dividend of 24 per cent. from produce, amounting, as per account, to 965*l.*, was paid to the proprietors in March, 1835. It appears that after paying freight on the produce, they divided rather more as profits than the residue amounted to, without, of course, taking into consideration the cost of raising the produce or charges, heavy as they are, of the establishment. Looking further into the account on the creditor side, we find the cash received on account of shares to be 61,465*l.*, with other items, including the produce (1,200. 17s.), dividends being deducted, &c., amounts to 62,017. 3s. 6*d.* met, per contra, by the charges narrated, and by balance in banker's hands of 9,366. 9s. 4*d.*, with cash and bills, 1,878. 8*s.* and Exchequer Bills and Consols, 6,586. 10*s.* The account then proceeds to state that of the produce sold (in all 1,900. 17s.) there remains unpaid 700*l.*; and that the produce on hand is estimated at 16,000*l.*, this being in addition to the mines, machinery, balances, &c., as we presume to be considered as the assets of the company; but not one word is said of liabilities or obligations, nor mention of the remaining portion of "the purchase money." Now, 16,000*l.* produce on hand; that appears to satisfy the auditors and directors; but we doubt whether the proprietors will be equally satisfied when they find that but a very trifling amount of this sum has been realized. The ore, instead of producing fifty per cent of copper, being very far below; the 500 tons of copper ore said to be on hand, to say nothing of the large quantities continually raising, we must assume still to be so, as it has certainly not yet appeared in the market, although nine months have elapsed since the report was made.

As the recognition of this company by the Legislature, and by the circumstance of one of the directors representing the city of Dublin, tended to secure the public support, we consider it behoves the board to afford the most lucid explanations on those subjects which are now veiled in doubt and suspicion; and more particularly should they explain how the profits arose from which an Act of Parliament to make it out of the capital, however that course may have been pursued by others, of which the Welch Iron and Coal Company is a memorable example.

The circumstance, to which we adverted last week, of the directors having been enabled to qualify, from the nature of an agreement entered into by them for the purchase of the property (and their best services), requires also a full explanation; for however, jobs may be natural to Ireland, and to all and every object in which the amelioration of the state of that country is concerned, we cannot allow to pass by unnoticed one, where London directors, associated with an Irish member, lend themselves, without at least drawing attention to the subject. It is an incalculable injury done to Ireland. It deters the honest speculator from embarking his capital in mining operations in that country, which, perhaps, holds out greater advantages and prospects for the outlay of capital, from its mineral resources, than many of our foreign mines, and which, in a great degree, remains hitherto unproven. We heartily wish success to Ireland, and companies formed for exploring that country, but we like not jobs. Is the West Cork Mining Company one coming under that head, or are we wrong in our surmise? Time alone

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

the course of a short time to be enabled to inform you of the result of that little undertaking. We continue to go on well with the surface works, &c.; this day we have received from the foundry the main bob and boiler of the engine.

R. ROWE, Sen.

POLBRENN MINING COMPANY.

March 5.—In reporting to you this week, in reference to the prospects and proceedings of this mine, I do not see the slightest alteration can be noticed different from what I wrote you on the 27th ult. R. ROWE, Sen.

CORNWALL UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.

March 7.—From East Wheal Providence, one of the mines of the above association, the captain writes thus—"Every branch and every vein we cut are full of copper and tin."

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

March 7.—The "pitch" working in the back of the seven fathoms level, on Trewithen south (copper) lode, continues very good. We have resumed the driving of this level west of Roberts' shaft on this lode (at 25s. per fathom), which is from two to two and a half feet wide, yielding two tons of copper ore per fathom, worth about 6d. per ton. We have also a "pitch" working in the back of the adit on this lode, at 8s. in the pound. I could have let another on Saturday last, at a moderate tribute, but for the scarcity of miners. This lode, in sinking a winze on it, under the adit east of Roberts' shaft, is "orey," and very promising, and the prospects in extending the adit level east on it are very encouraging. We expect to cut this lode at the fifteen fathoms level, south of Grout's shaft, in about three weeks.

At Orchard the prospects are very good. We have two pitches working there in the back of the adit, on the tin lode, at 7s. in the pound; and the adit level is driving west on a productive lode. We have commenced stamping the tin stuff broken by the tributaries. This appears to be a very important part of our extensive sett.

WILLIAM PETHERICK.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

March 7.—I have to inform you that we have not yet got our pit-work fixed so as to drain the mine below the twenty-one fathom level, having had to open at each side of the engine-shaft at that level, to put in strong bearers to hang the lift on; this will be completed, and the lift put down to the thirty-five fathom level to-morrow. In exploring the ten and twenty fathom levels, we find several places that will turn out silver ores of good quality, as soon as all is ready to begin to work, which we shall go hard at when the water is in fork, until which period, having often to stop our engine, in adding connexion rods, &c. &c., the water rises so quickly, would throw the men out of their duty. The engine works admirably, and keeps the water at the twenty-one fathom level at three and a quarter revolutions per minute.

JOS. MALACHY.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheal Venture Mine, March 7.—In driving east on the north part of the middle lode, we were cut out by a slide which came in from the north; we had them to come back, when we went through the lode at first; but in driving about nine feet we came into it again; since, we have cut into it two feet, and produces good work. This lode is heaved up about eight feet, and north nine feet. I expect we shall have ten or twelve feet to cut through it again.

Although it has foiled us a little, it is by no means a bad omen. We are driving a little on the south part of this lode over the slide; whether we shall continue it home to the counter is a question; it is improved in quality this last day or two. Fagan's lode east is about three feet big and tinney, the ground is a little eased. Glow Hill lode is about fifteen inches big and tinney, but not rich: the ground is not so hard. Fagan's lode west is about three feet big and tinney: the ground is much the same.

CAPTAIN J. BRAY.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

Roche Rock Mine, March 7.—The improvement which has taken place in the several levels east of the engine shaft still continues, in consequence of which we have commenced extending the fifty fathom level east also, and which has already improved. The new shaft (Campbell's) has been sunk to the depth of twelve fathoms; from the twenty-one fathom level, it is intended to rise against it, it being of great importance to communicate this shaft with the several levels now driving eastward as early as possible; the prospects of the several levels were never more favourable than at present, and the quantity of tin raising exceeds that of any period since the commencement of the mine.

J. TRESTRAIL.

KERROW MINING ASSOCIATION.

Kerrow Mine, March 7.—Since the last report, we have in the north cross-cut cut another lode, or branch; it is about two feet big, and produces some very good stones of tin. The surface work is progressing fast; the walls of the engine-house will be complete in about a fortnight, so that we shall be quite ready for the castings as they arrive. The discoveries made during the last fortnight have very much improved our prospects, and added considerably to the value of the property.

W. BROWNE.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Gwinnear, March 5.—We have set the undermentioned bargains, viz. the twenty fathom level to drive east to four men, five fathoms, 50s. per fathom. The side-tie to drive past the old engine shaft one fathom, at 80s. per fathom. To sink the new shaft five fathoms (they are already down seven fathoms to the twenty) to six men, at 25s. per fathom; and the filling and landing of all the stuff to two men, for one month, at 4f. 5s. per month. There is no alteration particularly worthy of notice in the twenty fathom level driving east. We are making excellent progress in sinking the new engine-shaft to the thirty fathom level: we are already down about six fathoms under the twenty, with every prospect of having equally as good speed in getting the shaft down to the depth of the ore bottom, formerly sloped under hand by the old workers, and which the situation where we are sinking will enable us to do promptly, when the shaft is completed and the mine unwatered to the depth requisite. The tributaries are working steadily in the back of the twenty fathom level, and we have little doubt of their making wages.

C. BEATER.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.

Eastern District, March 5.—I have been to the mines almost every day since you left; everything is going on in regular order. We have a mounting of tin stuff at Wheal Prosper, most of it is very good, and are getting it stamped as fast as possible. The Wheal Jenkins' tributaries are raising excellent tin stuff, and are doing very well. We can raise almost any quantity of tin here, if you think it advisable before our other stamps are ready: our additional stamping mills are getting on very speedily, but we shall still want steam stamps as soon as they can be procured. THOMAS KITTO.

March 8.—Our main lode in Wheal Prosper is much improved since last week; we are raising fine work from the south part, as good as we have ever had it—the south lode is seven feet wide and very kindly, but rather poorer than last week. The men in the back of Prosper's adit are raising great quantities of good tin stuff. Wheal Jenkins' tributaries are keeping all our stamping mills at work in Carradon Combe. The adit end is much the same as last week. The Clannacombe stamps are stamping Wheal Prosper work, and going on well. Our carpenters are getting on with the other stamps as fast as possible. We are clearing our adits with all speed: other surface operations are going on much the same as last reported. We shall have another parcel of tin ready for sale in a week or ten days.

JAMES CLYMO.

St. Agnes' District.—We are working a lode producing capital tin stuff, which can be obtained without machinery, by means of an adit driven into the hill at an expense hardly to be mentioned.

NEW SOUTH HOOE MINING COMPANY.

March 5.—Captain Williams reports that the shaft in the turnip-field is sunk two fathoms four inches, that nine fathoms have been driven in the deep adit, and the ground there is hard; that the driving in the shallow adit has been stopped (as ordered), but that he is very desirous to drive about two fathoms, and then sink two fathoms on the lode, in the end where the lode is very promising; that he expects in six or seven weeks' time to be down eleven fathoms in the turnip-field, and in one month more to have driven six fathoms to cut South Hoe lode, unless prevented by the water.

The second place in the turnip-field, where South Hoe lode has been cut, is about forty-six fathoms to the south of the first pit, in which it was discovered, and close to the edges on the road-side, and about midway from the style in the field to the green, to the west of it. It is from two and a half to three feet big there, of gossan and fluorite. Captain Williams intends to stand in the field to the south of the road, along the ditch of the edge which runs parallel with the south edge of the turnip-field, and if found again there to trace it still southerly.

ALBION MINING COMPANY.

Albion Mines, March 8.—We find the lodes in our sixty fathom level at Wheal Liberty to be very large, and have a kindly appearance; at present produces but little ore. The forty-seven fathom level east from shaft, on the running lode, looks well; and the pitch over this end for producing a fair quantity of ore. The pitch under the forty-seven fathom level from shaft is much improved since setting day; should it continue the men are likely to do well: with the exception of the above remarks, I cannot speak of any alteration in these mines since my last week's report.

CAPTAIN MIDDLETON.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

Great St. George, March 8.—We sampled to-day at Great St. George 528 tons, particulars of which you have annexed. A vast variety of matters requiring my attention, I have merely time to say, respecting the mines, that nothing of any material import has transpired since the settling on the 27th ultime.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheal Charlotte, Feb. 24.—In compliance with your request, we, the undersigned, beg leave to hand you the following report on the present and future prospects of the Great Wheal Charlotte Mine.

The lode in the fifty-two fathom east is from three to four feet big, producing fine stones of an excellent quality; in the back over this end there is a pitch worked by six men, at 8s. in 20s. The lode in this place is five feet big, producing from two to three tons of ore per fathom. In the fifty-two west the lode has a very promising appearance, is from six to eight feet wide, producing three tons of ore per fathom. Lode in the back over this end, in a pitch set to six men at 8s. 6d. in 20s., is five feet big, producing two tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the back of the fifty-two north of the slide is six feet wide, yielding good work. The place of which we now speak is on the old works; there is a great deal of lode unexplored, and now that the standard of ore is high, the working of the lode is likely to yield a profit to the proprietors.

The lode in the forty-two west is heaved south, we suppose six or eight feet; in the back, behind, and over the end, the lode is six feet wide, yielding from three to four tons of ore per fathom; in this back we have a pitch working at 7s. in 20s. The lode in the forty-two east is from four to five feet wide, at present disordered by cross-heads; will produce one ton of ore per fathom in the pitch set in the back of this level, at 6s. 6d. in 20s.; the lode is three feet wide, yielding from two to three tons per fathom. In the twenty-two west the lode is five feet wide, composed of caple, mudic, jack, and a small quantity of copper ore; the lode is not only very kindly, but the strata of ground in this level, which is driven four fathoms under the sea, is of the most promising description. The new western shaft, which is now in course of sinking, is down to the adit level, and, when sunk to the fifty-two, will enable us to set this part of the mine to work effectually; however, we shall not be under the necessity of delaying the driving of the thirty-two and forty-two fathoms level until the shaft be sunk to the fifty-two, but drive these levels, when the shaft is down to them, successively. In the east end, at adit level, on the north lode, at Williams's, the lode is three feet wide, yielding good stones of ore: in the west, on the same lode, and at the same place, the lode is two feet big, producing ore of excellent quality. We have three pitches on the north lode and branches, two sell at 12s. and one at 10s. in 20s. We are expecting to hole the new engine-shaft to the fifty-two fathom level every hour, which being done, will ventilate the forty-two and fifty-two fathom levels, and enable us to remove the pit-work from the old to the new engine-shaft; this will lessen the expenditure in coals, leather, and coke, at least one-third of its present amount. To forward and expedite the returns of this mine, the erection of a new steam-whim is highly necessary, and not only in this, but, in whin drawing, will prove a great saving of at least one-half of the present expense. We have this day sampled 171 tons of ore, computed to be worth about 5s. per ton, which is the produce of the last two months, and have also in the mine from 40s. to 50s. worth of tin, raised during the same time. A great increase in returns cannot be expected, unless we have some new discovery in the present works, or until the new engine-shaft be down to the sixty-two fathom level, when a much greater quantity of ore may be reasonably expected.

J. STEPHENS.
M. LANGDON.
H. F. STEPHENS.

REDEUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Uny, March 5.—With our report of the mines we have, as you requested, annexed the number of fathoms in detail driven and sunk in course of the lodes, &c., to which should be taken into account the clearing adits, shafts, levels, cutting pits, &c., at these and Pednandra and Wheal Sparnon mines, with several erections essential to carry on the mines. There is no material improvement or otherwise since our last report, nor has anything occurred to lessen our hope of ultimate success.

The western levels at Uny are promising, especially the twelve, where the lode is four feet wide, composed principally of promising spar, accompanied by a fluccan, traversing soft and kindly killas, and yielding one ton of copper ore per fathom; the ground being so favourable in this level, enables us to get rapidly toward the junction of the killas and granite, a situation much valued by miners in general for copper ores. The value of the eastern levels may be inferred from the sale of tin stuff every two months, more than from any description we may be able to give of them. The lode in this part of the mine is generally hard, but more or less productive of tin, and averages about three cwt. of white tin per hundred of twelve gallon sacks. The bottom level is only thirty-two fathoms under the adit, and the amount of the last two months' tin stuff appears to be about 331*t.*, which no doubt will be increased after Gooding's shaft is communicated to the thirty-two fathom level; we however think, in extending those levels, valuable discoveries of copper ores will be made, which we infer from the very large excavations made on Gosnan, at Joseph's, now about thirty fathoms beyond us. With regard to Clijah and Buckett's, we can only repeat what we often have stated, that we believe those mines to be fair speculations; but when they are drained, and we have satisfactorily examined them, you shall have our unbiased and explicit opinion, and at all times you may rely on our furnishing you with the real state of the case. The branch at Buckett's continues to afford some very good copper ores, and the back is set at 3s. 11d. from 20s.; it is, however, right to observe, that our price was 6s. 8d. from 20s. Those mines are situated amidst mines that have been, and many of them still are, very productive; and if you continue to persevere, we see no reason to despair of ranking as high as our neighbours in this respect. It is impossible to say when the proceeds will meet the expenditure; but we think you should calculate on a further outlay of eight to ten thousand pounds in sinking shafts, driving levels, erecting machinery, &c. &c., although a moiety of that sum may not be wanted.

RALPH GOLDWORTHY.
JOHN GRAY.
STEPHEN THOMAS.

I believe the above to be an honest and faithful report.

NICHOLAS VIVIAN.

The following is an account of the ground opened in the mines from the commencement at Uny.

	Fath. ft. in.
The engine-shaft sunk	6 4 2
The thirty-two fathom level west of the engine-shaft driven	39 4 10
The ditto east of ditto	25 2 0
The ditto west of ditto	4 2 0
The twelve fathom level east of ditto	23 5 3
The ditto west of ditto	34 3 4
The adit level east of ditto	25 5 5
The ditto south of ditto	3 2 8
A winze at Joseph's sunk	3 1 2
The adit west of Joseph's driven	7 0 6
Joseph's shaft sunk	8 4 3
Gooding's shaft sunk and rose	40 5 9
A rise at Cock's, back of the twenty fathom level	4 0 6
A shaft on the south lode sunk	1 4 3
The twenty-two fathom level east of the engine shaft driven	18 4 4
Cock's shaft sunk and rose	29 0 0
	277 1 11

At Buckett's.

Ashton's shaft sunk	28 5 4
The adit level south from Buller's driven	39 2 6
The ditto west on the middle lode	2 1 0
The ditto west on the branch	10 0 8
A winze on the middle lode sunk	1 3 0
	82 0 6

The expenditure for the next six months probably will be, at Wheal Uny, from 450*t.* to 500*t.* per month; and at Buckett's and Clijah, from 550*t.* to 600*t.* per month. In addition to the stock we have on hand, we have working materials on the mines to the value of about 7,000*t.* I have consulted Captain Vivian on this subject, and he is of the same opinion. We expect to sample at the end of the present month about twenty tons of copper ore.

RALPH GOLDWORTHY.
JOHN GRAY.
STEPHEN THOMAS.

WHEAL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.

March 7.—Since my last, the lode in the ten fathom level has increased in size, and is more promising than we had it for many fathoms. The twenty-six fathom level is much as in my former report. We are clearing and securing the adit, and have begun to explore on silver ground above the adit level. We shall not take down the rich leader until we have a larger surface of it laid open. We are working only the side of it, and shall take it down this week.

J. MALACHY.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheal Charlotte, March 9.—The lode in the twenty-second west is six feet wide, producing good stones of ore: I have no doubt but that we shall soon have a discovery of importance in this part of the mine. The lode in the fifty-second east is from five to six feet wide, very kindly, but at present poor. The lode in the fifty-second west is eight feet wide, leader two feet high, in the end one foot wide; the remainder of the lode produces good work, the upper part of the end and back is not so rich as the bottom, nor has it been so scarcely in any part of the fifty-two fathoms level. Lode in the forty-second fathoms level east, continues to be disordered with cross heads. The lode in the back of the level, east and west, will produce on an average three tons of ore per fathom, and in the steps in the bottom of the forty-second west, from three to four tons per fathom. We have fifty-two men employed this month in working on the course of the lode to the south of the slide, which are as many as we can employ to advantage at present.

WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

March 7.—I beg to inform you that we have driven altogether five fathoms east, on course of the lode, at the thirty fathoms level, being two fathoms since my last report; the lode is now eighteen inches big, very promising, of the same character as it was a week ago; the end is getting very wet, which denotes it to be of a soft nature, and we shall very shortly have the twenty fathoms level dry, so as to enable us to commence operations there on silver ground. We have explored west at the thirty fathoms level, six feet on the side, which is about eight inches wide, with carbonate of iron, and is very promising. Nothing new in any other part of the mine since my last, nor have we been able to weigh and sample the ores, in consequence of the continued wet season. I have the satisfaction of informing you that our engine-shaft is down six and a half fathoms below the thirty fathoms level, and in about a month we shall have to report to you of having cut the lode at the forty fathoms level.

J. MALACHY.

FOREIGN MINES.

BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

St. Antonio, Dec. 19, 1835.—On Monday the important event of the engine commencing work took place. It does the builder, Mr. John Sampson, great credit; works admirably, and is fully able to perform as much more duty as it is at present has. We have commenced

THE MINING JOURNAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.

The first annual general meeting of the shareholders of this association was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Wednesday.

D. MCATEE, Esq., in the Chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the following report of the directors, with statement of accounts, were submitted to the meeting.

REPORT.

In accordance with the prospects of the association, the directors submit to you their first annual report. They lay before you a statement of the accounts, and the progress that has been made during the past year, in the workings of the several mines of the Redruth United Tin and Copper Mining Association.

The directors have to remark, with much satisfaction, that they have derived great advantage from the supplemental regulations to which the proprietors were called upon to subscribe, as it has thereby enabled them to exercise their judgment without being compelled, as they previously were, to act implicitly upon the too limited powers conferred by the original prospectus.

It has been proved beyond doubt that the course then taken was most desirable; the operations of the association being for the present materially limited, the directors deeming it most advisable to progress gradually in the effectively working of the mines of the association; so that the means placed at their disposal may effect the greatest good at the least possible risk to the general interests of the association.

The new engine-shaft has been sunk to the fifty fathom level, the present deepest point of the mine. The attainment of this important object will enable the mine to be unwound without the aid of flat rods, and will consequently lead to a saving of fuel and other items of expenditure.

It will be perceived that the resolution of the general meeting of the 4th of September, 1835, in reference to the asserted claims of Mr. Cresswell and others, has been carried into full effect; and although this has only been accomplished at a very considerable expense to the proprietors, your directors trust that your vote on that occasion may in the end prove advantageous to the general interests of the association.

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The Board congratulate their condoners on the cessation of those legal disputes which for a time retarded the proceedings of the company. It will be

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It will be a

leading object with your managers to prosecute the new shaft to a deeper

level, and thus explore the lode beyond that point at which the old adven-

turers abandoned the undertaking in consequence of the heavy, which rendered

this new shaft indispensable.

The highly flattering prospects afforded by the western part of the mine,

and the impossibility of prosecuting discoveries in that quarter effectually

without some means of ventilating the levels, induced your managers to

suggest, and your directors to accede to, the sinking of a small shaft adequate

to accomplish such a purpose. This shaft is now, it will be perceived, sunk

to the adit level; and it is intended, as it reaches each deeper level of the old

workings, in succession, to prosecute the drivings in a westerly direction,

through ground which, from its nature, justifies very sanguine hopes of

succes.

Your directors are not aware of any other important point to which they

are called on to advert. The mine, it will be perceived, is not yet in a remu-

nerative position; but your directors would call your attention to the fact,

that the work of sinking the new engine-shaft has been now accomplished to

the deepest existing level; and that it was on the attainment of this object

that the future success of the company was, at its formation, supposed mainly

to depend. Of the western part also, the hopes of your Board are high; and

from success in one or both of these points, combined with the returns now

raising from several productive parts in the workings already opened, and

fully detailed in the captain's report, your Board would venture to express a

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AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

IRON STEAMERS.—*In the 20th ult.* the ironsteamer, **Garry-**, C. Bingham, commander, from this port to Kilkenny, performed the engine in the extraordinary time of 54 hours, against the most tremen-
dous gale we have had in this river for several years, which our readers
will, however, recollect. The **Garryowen** was completely washed over several
times, the bulwarks having to be broken to free the water from her deck,
no doubt, with the steady determination of Captain Bingham, per-
severing through such a gale, must give additional confidence to the pub-
Limerick Times.

An Austrian gentleman, of great skill as a miner, has received a
commission from the Porte to examine the mines of Turkey, and report on
the means of working them.

MINE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held at the house of Mr.
John Sampson, innkeeper, in the parish of Kenwyn, on Wednesday week,
before J. H. James, Esq., coroner, on the body of Jacob Bennet, a miner,
who was found dead the previous day, a few feet below the 160 fathom
level of the Consolidated mine, Gwennap, at which he worked. Verdict,
accidental death.—*Cornish Paper.*

IRON STEAM BOATS.—Mr. Laird, who has already built iron
steamers to navigate the Euphrates, the Shannon, and some of the rivers
of America, is going to build one for the Nile, ordered by the Pasha of
Egypt.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE STEAM-ENGINE.—On Friday week, a
number of engineers met at Mr. Edgar's, to examine an improved low-
pressure steam-engine, in which the air-pump is dispensed with. The
engine, which is of eight-horse power, was set to work, and operated to
the entire satisfaction of all. This improvement will diminish the
original cost and daily expense, accompanied at the same time with a consider-
able increase of power. The important invention is due to Mr.
McPherson, manager of the works.—*Glasgow Argus.*

DIRECTORSHIPS.—We understand that a leading member of the
House of Commons is collecting evidence respecting certain individuals
who hold situations under government, and at the same time direc-
tors of public companies, under a just idea that the public service must
offer by its servants being engaged in any speculative concerns of this
nature.—*Sunderland Herald.*

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—Letters were received the
other day in Liverpool from Captain Chesney, the commander of this
expedition, dated Bir, on the banks of the Euphrates. The gallant officer
states, that the larger of the iron steam-boats that went out from
Liverpool in pieces had been put together and launched in the river, in
which a steam-boat probably never floated before. The Pasha of Egypt
had given a great deal of trouble, but Captain Chesney was in excellent
spirits when he wrote, and felt confident of success. The river, at the
time when he wrote, was full of water, from the melting of the snow on
the Armenian mountains; and the expedition was almost ready to proceed
to Bassora.—*Sunderland Herald.*

IRON.—The proprietors of the Low Moor works, near Bradford, in
consequence of the prosperous state of trade, have lately made a hand-
some advance on the wages of their workmen in the various branches of
the trade.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

EDIBLE ROCKS.—Near the Ural mountains, in Siberia, a substance,
called "rock meal"—powdered gypsum, is found, which the natives mix with their bread and eat. The tartars likewise eat the litho-
nate, or rock-marrow; and use rock butter as a remedy for certain dis-
orders.—*Edinburgh Journal of Natural History.*

FACTORIES.—Government tables, just printed, make the persons
employed in the cotton factories of the United Kingdom 100,495 males,

and 119,639 females—total, 220,134 persons, of whom 28,771 are from

eight to thirteen years of age. In the wool factories there are 37,477
males, and 33,797 females—total 71,274, of whom 13,322 are from eight
to thirteen.

In silk factories 10,188 males, and 20,494 females—total 30,682, of whom 9,074 are from eight to thirteen. In the flax factories,
10,395 males, and 22,881 females—total 33,283, of whom 5,288 are from

eight to thirteen. The total of the four manufactures is 355,372 persons,
of whom 55,455 are children from eight to thirteen years of age.

SILVER MINES IN COPIAPO.—In May, 1832, a poor peasant,
while tending his goats on the dry plains about twenty leagues south of
Copiapo, tore up a bush, and at its root found a mass of pure silver. A
similar accident first discovered the mines of Copiapo, and indeed the
treasures of Potosi. The goatherd's secret soon got wind; within the
first four days were discovered sixteen veins of silver ore; in eight days,
twenty-five veins; and forty in three weeks,—not including small ramifications.

The ore was very rich; near the surface the metal was nearly
pure (some specimens gave ninety-three per cent. of pure metal), and
disseminated in masses of many pounds weight. These mines, which
promised to become the Potosi of Chili, extend over a surface of 100
square leagues, and are a treasure for future ages; for at present the
Chili can only scratch the surface of them.—*Athenaeum.*

CURIOS CRYSTAL.—The crystal of hyaline quartz, belonging
to M. Lemaire, which created so much sensation among the Geological
Society of France, on account of its containing both the monocotyledon and
dicotyledon leaf, has been submitted to M. Cordier, the learned Professor
of Geology at the Jardin des Plantes. Suspecting some trick, this gentle-
man suggested that the crystal should be soaked in water, and if no alter-
ation took place, also in brandy. M. Lemaire consented, and in the latter
liquid, the crystal separated into three pieces, between which the leaf of a
lime tree and the feather of a falcon had been inserted with great inge-
nuity. The latter was intended to represent the monocotyledon leaf.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Tuesday, March 8.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. Richardson, son, and T. P. Pemberton, Liverpool, ropemakers—T. Wileman
and T. Spencer, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, hosiery—P. Marten and B. Marten,
Catham, Kent, founders—J. Ingham and A. Capley, Huddersfield, woollasters—M.
Silliburn and M. Nezam, Newark, schoolfurniture—W. Musham and W. H.
Rouse, Manchester, dyers—M. Hind, W. Smith, W. S. Dickinson, and E. Hind,
Leeds, clothiers—G. Booth and E. H. West, Retford, brokers—T. Edwards
and H. Turney, Upper Thames-street, coal merchants—A. and C. G. Kelvey, Gain-
thorpe, Lincolnshire, ironmongers—J. Bartle, S. and J. Field, Northawton, Yorkshire,
worsted spinners—J. Bartle and S. Field, Great Norton, Yorkshire, worsted spin-
ners—J. Underwood and J. Todd, Lengate-street, silk mercers—J. Blackwell and
C. Chandler, Broadwalk, Blackfriars, blocking manufacturers—J. N. Tanner, C.
Tanner, and W. Tanner, Plymouth, tanners; as far as regards W. Tanner.

INSOLOVENT.

March 8. Samuel Major, Doulton, Dorsetshire, cabinet maker.
BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

John Kepp and Joseph Kepp, Nottingham, grocers.

BANKRUPTS.

James Bourchier, Lamb's Conduit-street, oilman, to surrender March 21, April
8, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Tribe, Great
Russell-street, Bloomsbury; official assignee, Mr. Clark, Cophall-buildings.

Henry Bellingham, Assembly-row, Mile-end-road, surgeon, March 15, April 19,
at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Jervis, Queen-street,
Chapman; official assignee, Mr. Abbott.

Julieta Bushnell, North-row, Park-lane, livery stable-keeper, March 18, April 19,
at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Lane, Argyll-street,
Regent-street; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Pancras-lane.

Samuel Mundy and Joseph Mundy, Bradford, clothiers, March 22, April 19,
at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Crowder and
Maynard, Mansion-house-place; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

Charles William Kell, Stamford Bridge, Lincolnsire, seed merchant, March 30,
April 19, at the Lion Hotel, Stamford Bridge. Solicitors, Messrs. Morris and Smith,
Castor; and Messrs. Dynley, Coverdale, and Lee, Field-court, Gray's-inn.

Joshua Shaw, Honnor, Derbyshire, plumber, March 22, April 19, at the George
the Fourth inn, Nottingham. Solicitors, Mr. Gregg, Nottingham; and Mr. Val-
lace, Essex-street, Strand.

John Faulder, Birmingham, sack dealer, March 23, April 19, at the New Royal
Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitor, Mr. Armstrong, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell.

William Hildrew, Darlington, Durham, grocer, March 25, April 19, at the King's
Head inn, Darlington. Solicitors, Mr. Stevenson, Darlington; and Mr. Carter,
Great Carter-lane, Doctors' common.

John Irvin, Manchester, builder, March 19, April 19, at the Commissioners'
Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Atkens, Manchester; and Mr. Lever, King's-
row, Bedford-row.

Henry Lock, Brackenhall, Norfolk, millwright, March 14, April 19, at the office of
Mr. West, Norfolk. Solicitors, Mr. West, Norwich; and Mr. Lyngate, Essex-
Street, Strand.

William Ferry and John Booth, Carr's Hill, Durban, glass manufacturers, March
28, April 19, at the Bankrupt Commissioners' Room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors,
Mr. Briggs, Gateshead; and Messrs. Bell, Stockwell, and Bell, Bay Church-yard,
Cheapside.

Joseph Hadley, Birmingham, horn button maker, March 19, April 19, at the
Anchor Inn, Tewkesbury. Solicitors, Mr. Crewe, Birmingham; Mr. Sprout,
Tewkesbury; and Mr. Gatty, Red Lion-square.

William Thorn, Shaftebury, ironmonger, March 21, April 19, at the Grosvenor
Arms inn, Shaftesbury. Solicitors, Mr. Catty, Shaftesbury; and Messrs. Vassing
and Naylor, Tokenhouse-Yard.

Charles Needham, jun. and Edward Pearce, Sulford, Lancashire, paper iron-
ware manufacturers, March 28, April 19, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Man-
chester. Solicitors, Mr. Greenhalgh, Manchester; and Mr. Scott, Linnell's Inn,
Fields.

DIVIDENDS.
March 29. J. Buckley and C. Nunn, Old Change, ringhose manufacturers—March
25, J. Gallic, Park-street, Regent's-park, carpenter—March 28, H. Gould, Harpur-
street, Red Lion-square, joiner—March 28, J. S. Pease, Cambridge, cordwainer
and pin-maker—March 29, T. Burne, J. Smith, and P. Woodgate, Junr., Watling-street,
tailor—March 29, T. Buds, Stonehouse, Devonport, Innkeeper—March 29, H. Mylneaux, Penzance, Innkeeper—March 29, T. Temple, Leeds, grocer—
April 4, J. Duffell, Bridge, Kent, grocer—March 31, A. Sartree, J. Sartree, R. Bur-
ton, J. Brandling, and J. Bulleton, Berwick-upon-Tweed, bankers—April 5, H.
Coates, Colchester, cutler-dealer—April 6, M. E. Burnard, Bliford, Devon, dealer—
April 12, M. Yates, Bristol, merchant.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before

March 29.

W. Williams, White Hart-street, Drury-lane, victualler—W. Calum, Wolver-
hampton, ironmaster—R. Claxton, Norwich, tailor—J. Brooke, Lincoln, chemist—
J. H. Gedge, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, cotton spinner.

Friday, March 11.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Williamson, sen., and T. Williamson, jun., Lime-street square, tea-dealers—
H. Sinclair and J. Simpson, Aberdeen, merchants—A. S. Sewell and J. F. Sharpe,
Attleborough, brewers—J. D. Chatterton and W. Kent, Bensley-side, leather-dressers—
T. Pevitt and J. Pevitt, Nantwich, Cheshire, cheese-factors—
J. Love and J. Tucker, Newport, Isle of Wight, auctioneers—P. Longden and J.
Clegg, Ardwick, Lancashire, dyers—W. Mapperley and C. S. Royer, Outlane-row,
City, cotton-hall manufacturers—W. N. Curtis and C. Curtis, Assembly-row, Mil-
end, distillers—W. Pearson, D. Price and J. Price, Steel-yard, Seething-lane, ware-
housekeepers—J. Doggett and J. Webb, Tately, Southampton, butchers—W.
Pulling, A. Pulling, and C. Pulling, Mill-lane, Tooley-street, chisel-makers; so far
as regards A. Pulling—B. W. Simpson and W. C. Leek, Nottingham, weighing-
machine-makers—J. Bracewell and H. M. Bracewell, Ashton-under-Lyne, plumbers—
T. Southern and J. Hammett, Manchester, manufacturing-chimney-pots—H. Reynolds,
W. G. B. Gunton and J. Walker, New-Westminster, Southwark, druggists—H.
Bentley, S. Leece, and G. Hallas, Oldham, colliers; so far as regards H. Bentley—
W. Preston and S. W. Preston, Wapping High-street, lime-burners—W. Shepherd
and A. Tirrel, Edmonton, waterproof-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

William Bell, Winstead-street, Somers-town, corn-dealer, to surrender March
22, April 22, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Neale, Threadneedle-street; official
assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

David Morgan, Blymhill, Carmarthenshire, tanner, March 25, April 22, at the
Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Bastrum, Old Broad-street; official assignee,
Mr. Gibson.

Hugh Fraser, Bucklersbury, bill-broker, March 22, April 22, at the Bankrupts'
Court. Solicitor Mr. Dawes, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street; official assignee, Mr.
Edwards, Pancras-lane.

Francis Glass, Cateaton-street, Blackwell-hall-factor, March 22, April 22, at the
Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Van Sandau, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr.
Green, Aldermanbury.

Walter Prosser, Bordesley, Warwickshire, builder, March 20, April 22, at the
Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors Messrs. Arnold and Haines, Birming-
ham; and Messrs. Austin and Hobson, Raymon—buildings, Gray's Inn.

Charles Hussey, Postland, Lincolnshire, coal-merchant, March 18, April 22,
at the Peacock Inn, Boston. Solicitors, Messrs. Rooper and Son, Spalding; and
Mr. Williams, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.

John M'Master, Manchester, draper, March 23, April 22, at the Commissioners'
Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Thorley and Robinson, Manchester; and
Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row.

William John Breerton, Brinton, Norfolk, banker, March 18, April 22, at the Crown
Inn, Fakenham. Solicitors, Mr. W. W. Holt; and Mr. Faithfull, King's-
road, Bedford-row.

Patrick Mackenon, Toms, brewer, March 22, April 22, at the Indian Queen, Saint
Columba Major. Solicitor, Mr. Borlase, Truro.

Charles Neale, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, chemist, March 21, April 22,
at the Bath Hotel, Leamington Priors. Solicitors, Mr. Smallbone, Leamington;
Messrs. Haynes and Moore, Warwick and Leamington; and Messrs. Taylor,
Turner, Sharp, and Field, Bedford-row.

DIVIDENDS.

April 6, J. Turnbull, J. Forbes, R. A. Crawford and D. Skeene, Broad-street, City,
merchants—April 14, J. N. Dennis, Lisle-street, Leicestershire, confectioner—
April 14, R. Poole, Lisle, timber-merchant—April 8, C. Norcliffe, Lisle, Cheshire,
hotel-keeper—April 4, J. Brunton, Southwick, Durham, ship-builder—April 7, J.
Kirchner, Brighton, music-seller—April 27, J. W. Gough, Dursley, Gloucestershire,
stationer—April 5, J. Pollard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant—April 14, J. S.
Sharpe, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, spirit-merchant—April 8, R. Miller, Nor-
wich, tobacconist.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before

April 1.

H. Nicholls, Quadrant, Regent-street, glover—H. Hutchinson, Jerusalem Coffee-
house, Copper's court, Cornhill, master mariner—T. Matthews, Bushey, Hertfordshire,
carpenter—S. Willington, jun., Shropshire, Gloucestershire, innholder—
S. S. Slater, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-merchant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—The market for British Plantation sugar has
been extremely heavy and fat all the week, in consequence of the large quantity
of Mauritius that has been brought to public sale since our last, and prices have
declined since this day week full 1 per cwt. The show of the West Indian sugar
this week has been much greater than has been several previous weeks, and the im-
porters have very reluctantly submitted to a reduction; the sales during the week
amount to only 500 hds; the arrivals since our last have been 2266 hds, including
a portion of the new crop, principally Demerara; some very considerable arrivals of
the new crop are expected in a few days.

Mauritius.—The eagerness of the importers in bringing the late arrivals to sale,
has much checked the demand, and in some instances lower prices were submitted
to, full 14,000 hgs having been offered since our last, the greatest half of which
was sold without profit, at and after the sale, and a great portion were taken by the re-
finers; good brown sold at 62 6d, middling yellow 61 6d to 61 6d, the finest yellow
sugars, 60 6d; the good and fine qualities are fully equal to those of last sale.

East India.—The sugar continues firm in price, but the demand this week, either from
the shippers or growers, has been very moderate; at auction 866 bags were only
partly sold, sound middling white brought 28s, low dams 35s 6d; the supply of
foreign East India continues to be a very scanty and indifferent one; 1600 bags are
advertised for next week.

Refined Sugar.—The scanty business done in refined goods were confined to the
grocery descriptions, which were generally done at last week's rates. Goods for
shipping have been in, but very moderate request, and low prices submitted to.
There is answ and very important feature in the refined market; several parcels of
crusted sugar, manufactured at Amsterdam, has been sold at 41s 6d, to be shipped
principally to Leghorn; in colour it is fully equal to double crusted, but it is not
so strong; the quantity sold during the last ten days has been 700 hds, at
prices 16 6d to 24 6d below the sum mark.

COFFEES.—There has been no public sales of East India or British Plantation
coffee this week. By private contracts at last week's quotations, some busi-
ness has been done in Jamaica and Demerara, the clear qualities of which
are now very scarce, but holders will not submit to any reduction.

TEAS.—On Monday last the sale of free-trade teas commenced; the quantity
brought to auction was 46,000 packages. There has been a general advance in
prices, and the trade has been again very lively; the attendance of town and country
dealers was large. Fine Congou has gone at 3s 6d, and now cost 3s 9d; 10 per
lb. Twinkays are from 1d to 1d 6d dearer, Mynas, camom and middling, 6d to 8d
above last sale rates; Gunpowder 4d, and Imperial 3d dearer, Pekoe, Campi, and
Hyson skin 1d to 2d higher; it is expected the sale will not conclude until Monday
next.

TALLOW.—The price on the spot of P. Y. C. have given way to 2d 6d, and the trade
has bought very sparingly. For new tallow, to arrive on or before the 1st
December next, 6d continue to be asked, but without finding buyers.

METALS.—The inquiry after English lead are considerable, but the small quanti-
ty now offering for sale has caused the business done this week to be confined to a
few small parcels. Pig lead in the north has sold at 27s, in these markets some of
the holders want 34d. Spanish is still scarce, and now held for 28d. English cop-
per is offered at lower prices, sellers

PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
BANK STOCK, 8 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 per Cent. Red. Anns.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	....	....
3 per Cent. Consols	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	....	....
31/2 per Cent. Anns.	1818.	....	....	....	....	....
8 per Cent. Anns.	1726.	....	....	....	....	....
24 per Cent. Red. Anns.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Cent. Anns.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
New 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	105	....
Long Anns.	1850.	....	....	....	....	....
Anns. for 30 Years	1850.	163-16 3	....	....	....	....
Ditto.	1850.	....	16 3-16	....	16 3-16	....
Omnium.	....	....	....	....	....	....
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Sea Stock, 34 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	103 1/2	41
Ditto Old Ann. 3 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto New Ann. 8 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 per Cent. Anns.	1751.	....	....	....	....	....
India Bonds, 24 per Cent.	4 6 pm	4 6 pm	4 5 pm	6 4 pm	4 pm	4 6 pm
Exchequer Bills, 1d. £1000.	19 21	19 21	18 20 pm	18 20 pm	18 20 pm	18 18 pm
Ditto.	£1000.	19 21	19 21	18 20 pm	18 20 pm	18 18 pm
Ditto.	Small.	19 21	19 21	18 20 pm	18 20 pm	18 18 pm
Ditto.	2d. Com.	29 pm	....	....	....	....
2 per Cent. Cons. for Account	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
India Stock Om. for Account	....	259	258	256	254	....

BANK OF ENGLAND.—TRANSFER BOOKS.

	SHUT.	OPEN.
Bank Stock.	Thursday, March 3, 1836	Thursday, April 14, 1836
3 per Cent. Reduced.	Thursday, March 3,	Thursday, April 21, ..
3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced.	Friday, March 4,	Thursday, April 21, ..
3 1/2 per Cent. 1818.	Friday, March 4,	Friday, April 15, ..
Long Annuities.	Wednesday, March 2,	Monday, April 16, ..
Anns. for terms of years	Tuesday, March 8,	Thursday, April 21, ..

FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Austrian, 5 per Cent.	....	....	105	....	....	....
Belgian, 5 per Cent.	....	....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Brazilian.	87	88 7/8	87 1/2	....	87 1/2	....
Ditto, 1829.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cuba, 6 per Cent.	90 1/2	....	47	47	47	47
Chilian, 6 per Cent.	47 1/2	....	26 1/2	....	....	....
Colombian, 6 per Cent.	27	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, 1824, Ditto	302 1/2	302 1/2	302 1/2	302 1/2	302 1/2	302 1/2
Danish, 3 per Cent.	....	77	....	77 1/2	....	....
Dutch, 2d per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greek, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, 1825, 5 per Cent.	....	....	31	....	....	....
Mexican, 5 per Cent.	23	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, deferred do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, diff. do. 6 per Cent.	23 1/2	....	34	33	33	32 1/2
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent., 1824	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Peruvian, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portuguese, 5 per Cent.	80 1/2	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, New ditto.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Ditto, 3 per Cent.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Prussian, 4 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russian, 1822, 5 per Cent.	108 1/2	....	108 1/2	....	108 1/2	....
Spanish, 5 per Cent. Consols	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Ditto, passive.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Ditto, deferred.	55 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Ditto, 2d per Cent.	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2
Ditto, per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....

FRENCH FUNDS.

	LONDON.	LONDON.	LONDON.	LONDON.	LONDON.	LONDON.
5 per Cent. Ann.	March 3.	March 5.	March 7.	March 8.	March 10.	March 12.
Ex. on Lond. 1 mth.	110f. 10c.	110f. 90c.	107f. 50c.	107f. 60c.	108f. 25c.	108f. 25c.
ditto 3 mths.	25f. 50c.	25f. 50c.	25f. 50c.	25f. 50c.	25f. 50c.	25f. 50c.
4 1/2 per Cent. Ann.	25f. 35c.	25f. 35c.	25f. 35c.	25f. 35c.	25f. 35c.	25f. 35c.
4 per Cent. Ann.	104f.	103f. 75c.	104f.	104f.	104f.	104f.
Exchange.	80f. 81c.	81f. 20c.	80f. 75c.	81f. 10c.	81f. 50c.	81f. 50c.
3 per cent.	215f.	215f.	215f.	216f.	216f.	216f.
Exchange.	215f.	215f.	215f.	216f.	216f.	216f.

IRISH FUNDS.

	MARCH 10, 1836.			
Bank Stock	207			
Government Debentures 3 1/2 per cent.	10	0	0	363
Ditto Stock	34 per cent.	4	7	6
Ditto New.	34 per cent.	21 1/2	....	....
Ditto ditto, reduced	4 per cent.	23 1/2	....	....
Consols	3 per cent.	91	....	....
City Debentures	4 per cent.	112	....	....
Exchequer Bills.	2d per diem	83 10	....	....

AMERICAN FUNDS.

Lond.	America.	Lond.	America.
Redeemable.	Redeemable.	Lond.	America.
New York 6 1837.	100 1/2	Louisiana 5 1844, 7, 50, 2.	101
1845.	120	New Miss. 6 1861, 66, 71	109
5 1837.	100 1/2	Genoa	90
1848.	110	Milan	31
Pennsylv. 1839, 40, 41..	United States 7 1836.	7 1836.	128
1846.	109	Louisiana State 9 1870.	25
1863, 4.	107 9	Bank of Louisiana 8 1870.	25 1/2
1866.	110	N. Orleans C. & B.	22
1868.	111	City Bank.	108
1869, 62.	102 1/2	New York Life and Trust 5	98
1865.	113 1/2	Tenese Planters 9	23 10/2
1866.	108	Mississippi 10	204
Maryland 6 1870.	107	Leeds & Liverpool.	124
Ohio.	107	Calcutta.	93 10

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1836.

	Price per cent.	Price negotiated.	Price Change.	Price per cent.	Price negotiated.	Price Change.
Amsterdam.	12 6 1/2	12 5 1/2	12 5	Seville.	262	—
Ditto at Sight.	12 4 1/2	12 4 1/2	Gibraltar, p. a. d.	48	—	—
Rotterdam.	12 6 1/2	12 6 1/2	Leghorn.	47	47	47 1/2
Antwerp.	12 6 1/2	12 6 1/2	Genoa.	25 95	25 86	25 8 1/2
Hamburg Mrs. B.	12 14 1/2	12 14 1/2	Milan.	31	—	—
Altona.	12 14 1/2	—	Venice, p. d. L.	47	—	—
Paris, 3 days' sight	25 70	25 55	Naples.	404	404	403
Ditto.	25 65	25 55	Palermo.	122 oz.	122	122
Marscilles.	25 95	25 87	Lisbon.	552	552	57 1/2
Frankfort on Main 1521	152 1/2	152 1/2	Oporto.	552		